THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

October 5, 1946

CASH OR CONSCRIPTION

AN EDITORIAL

Hankow Remains Dead City

By Dick Wilson

Reds Rooted In Honan

By Mark M. Lu

Constitutional Government

By Chang Tao-shing

RACE FOR AIRWAYS

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 103 PRICE CNC$800 NUMBER 5

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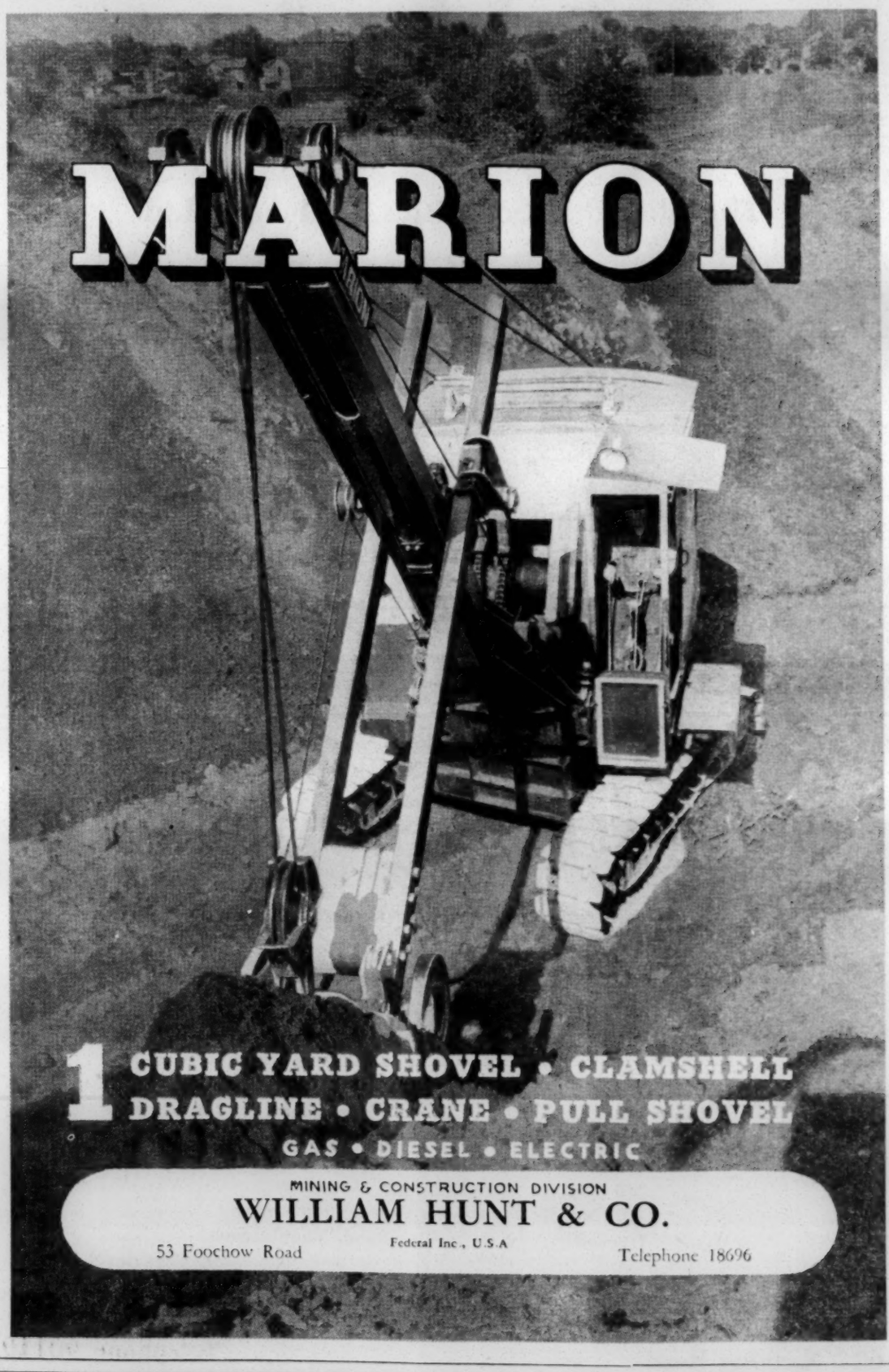
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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of **The China Weekly Review.**

"I'd Kill My Sons..."

To The Editor:

If the history of this century were to be written, China would be a major topic of interest to the peoples of all the world because of her peculiar "chaos," which no other nation could have survived for centuries, fighting for the fight's sake. Because of her fame for wars of depredation, for floods, famines, economic and political crises, confronting the people without an interval for a sigh of relief, our universal historian could not do other than write on China's profound significance.

Since I was born into the world I have been familiar with the meaning of war; first I came to hear of the Chinese revolutionary war, and then the wars of depredation. War, played by the militaristic leaders on the Chinese stage, was well known to me by the time I was 20 years old. China is famous for her people's tolerance towards any kind of war. I am now 31 years of age. I say with deep regret that I have never had a day of real peace since I came into the world. I am still puzzled by the chaotic situation and as to the real meaning of the war raging in China.

If you please, I want to know if the curtain on the stage of China will one day fall and the touch-and-go play end. For my descendants I pray with sincere faith for permanent peace. If I must believe with certainty that my sons and my sons' sons must suffer more than I do now from the war, I would rather kill them beforehand than have them die a war refugee's death.

BROWN P. L. CHANG.

Tientsin,
September 22, 1946.

China's Economy

To The Editor:

Considering the problem of China's economy, Chinese industries have been badly depressed because foreign goods are cheaper and of a better quality. Our people have not thought of the disastrous consequences for China's future in buying foreign goods. Not surprisingly, many factories have reduced production or even closed down. Inevitably, armies of working men will lose their jobs. The jobless want the government to restore the factories and let them go back to work. We should put first emphasis on developing an economy which allows all men to live in freedom from fear and want.

Transportation is also a problem for careful consideration. Our present railroads and highways are inadequate to meet transportation requirements. In addition to this, the government should adopt modern methods of agriculture suited to Chinese soil.

In spite of all difficulties we must pay attention to the economic problem which is an emergency today. Development and reconstruction must depend on men who will work hard and patiently in the factories for the good of society.

FREDERICK Z. WOOD.

Shanghai,
September 25, 1946.

Record Delivery!

To The Editor:

Amazingly, on September 21 your readers in Taiwan received your Review of September 21. It is difficult to find out how the Review can play tricks on our post office, getting its copies into the hands of distant readers in a matter of hours! Thanks for your ever-improving service. The Review fully deserves the gratitude expressed repeatedly by its readers.

Your impartiality makes your Review the most influential and most welcome one in this country. Certainly, the Review's success is not the result of your nationality but of your impartiality and objectivity. People are not fools; they are quite fed up with these high-sounding slogans and eloquent speeches, which, as they know, are not backed with facts.

We have a great number of newspapers and magazines; the only function they seem to perform is to repeat and re-echo these slogans and speeches. Only a handful of publications, running the risks of being banned or intimidated, report the truth and criticize where others dare not utter a sound. The Review belongs to that handful.

It is beyond doubt that the Review is wholeheartedly supported by all her readers, among whom you will find one C.

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K. Tsai in Taiwan. With best wishes for your further success.

C. K. TSAI.

Taipei,
September 25, 1946.

Can't Eat Classics

To The Editor:

In your Reader's Column of September 21 I was struck by the wonderful subject "Read The Classics" by Mr. Tsao Shih-ning. Mr. Tsao deserves admiration in respect to his accomplishments both in Chinese and English. He must have learned much of the Chinese classics as shown in his letter. I felt very happy to find such a good fellow countryman who is a savant as well as a patriot and, to be sure, a miracle among the wicked Chinese of these degenerate days.

After analyzing the decline of national virtue and persuading the Government to punish the thieves, Mr. Tsao comes to the conclusion that in order to "right our present wrongs" students should read the classics and none should oppose this wish of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

However, I have my doubts. If Mr. Tsao were the Minister of Education I fear he would poison and imprison the minds of all the youth of China under the pretext of reviving the old virtues! A great many of our ancient sages taught people to obey and submit to tyranny and oppression and not to resist and reform.

That is why the Japs were also for the Classics and ordered people in the occupied region to study them so that they could not recognize and understand the age and the world in which they live. Big puppets and traitors in the Sino-Japanese war were often learned classicists. In our history, a young man shut up in his studies became insensitive to liberty, equality and fraternity, building a visionary house among his voluminous books. Given an official position he was satisfied to be slave to a dictator while enslaving the illiterate under him.

Secondly, I think that Dr. Sun was not such a pedagogue as Mr. Tsao seems to be in emphasizing the importance of virtue. Since the Revolution has succeeded it is no longer important to sing our old virtues to enliven the spirit of nationalism. Today it is a question of how to maintain and stabilize our life. After eight years of war the nation is grievously wounded. We cannot recover due to the outbreak of civil war.

Were Dr. Sun alive today he would act on his principles of Democracy and Livelihood. Without democracy we shall be oppressed and squeezed politically and economically, and poverty will ruin us. How can we expect a man in poverty to be "decent, righteous, honest and possessed of a sense of shame?" Would you, Mr. Tsao, have a sense of shame if you saw a lot of bread when you had been hungry for days? No man will know what shame is until he is well fed and sufficiently clothed. Huangtze had the same opinion. The classics can never restore our old virtues, being neither edible nor habitable. We must solve the problem of morality by saving the people's livelihood.

May your esteemed periodical not be abused too much for printing such a scholarly absurdity which adds more mysterious factors to the Chinese classics and lessens the interest of your readers.

YEH THE BOLD.

Shanghai,
September 25, 1946.

More Incidents

To The Editor:

We were much astonished yesterday at reading "Hsuchow Insident," the editorial

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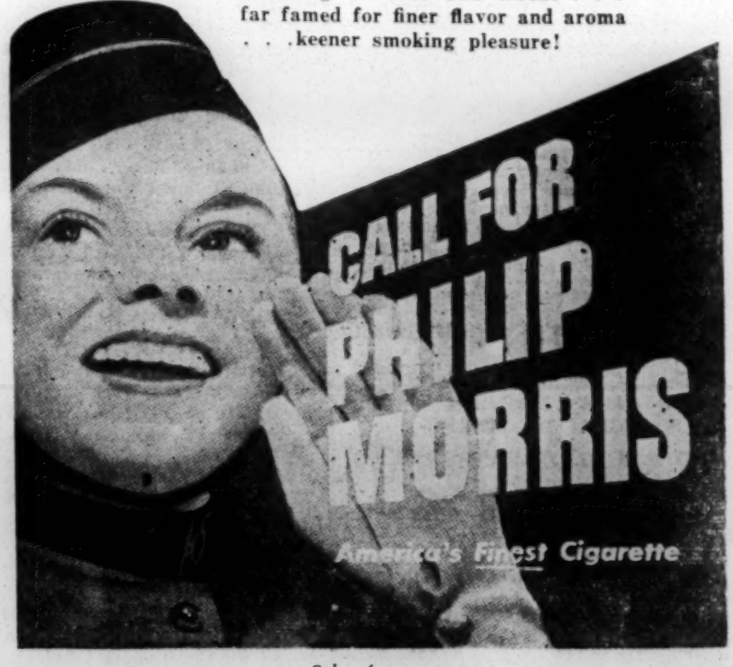

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in your Review of September 14. How cruel and sordid was Commander Fang, who played havoc with the lives of harmless students of Hsuchow Middle School, disregarding the nation's law! Could we imagine so vile, foul and disastrous an affair, which might easily have happened during the years of Japanese occupation, would occur while democracy is highly praised both by the people and by the government of this country? Indignation and justice give us voice. We cannot be silent now. Commander Fang must be put on trial. There is no excuse for the brute!

We college students arrived at Hangchow recently after a long journey through several provinces. We have witnessed or heard of some true stories similar to the Hsuchow Incident, which may have been caused by it. Let us take a few at random.

In Tsun-Yi, Kweichow, a brigadier general named Chao Pei-shuin, a district garrison commander, insulted a college student, struck him heavily in the face and then had him beaten on the back and legs by soldiers. It was said and confirmed that the student, Wong, was only playing with the commander's son, about 10 years old, pretending to take the candied fruits in the child's hands; of course, he was merely making fun of the child, but his action plunged the child into tears. He rushed home to his father to sob out such words as a spoiled child may say. No sooner had the boy finished his complaining than the commander sent two soldiers carrying rifles with bayonets for Wong. The poor young man didn't know what was happening. The brutality ended only when the commander's mother, having seen Wong playing with her grandchild, stopped the beating and apologized.

On another occasion a student was bitten by a dog which ran out from a mansion in Hunan. His companions threw clods at it. Its master, the son of a divisional general, slapped the student. The men of the mansion and the students then came to blows.

In Song-Chi, Kweichow, is a soldier so greatly feared by the people that they dare not cough or sneeze near him lest they be beaten or killed. He shot a neighboring farmer's ox which broke into his garden. The owner had to beg the "wolf's" pardon and present the beef to him!

Something concerning the news agencies should be said here. It is not surprising that Central Neews didn't report the Hsuchow Incident fully. Most of the news agencies are controlled by political parties which they protect, rather than uphold justice.

We are non-partisan. The parties are responsible for the misery spreading over the whole country. They dispute violently for their own profit with the people's blood for their capital, disguising what has really occurred. We college students are not so likely to be taken in by their hocus-pocus. That is why we can't be silent. Today, democratic China is still in long clothes; we must struggle for her.

JAMES C. C. KUNG,
DAVID SHIH-TANG,
I. Y. WU,
CHUNG-SHEN LIANG,
CHEW TANG.

Hangchow,
Sept. 20, 1946.

Uphold The Law!

To The Editor:

If this beast General Fang Ching-hsing is not to be condemned to death by strangulation, there will definitely be no law in China henceforth. To slaughter students simply means to kill the law. I am very much bewildered as to whether there is still a central government—

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or just district warlords such as China had two decades ago!

C. C. YU.

Nanking,
Sept. 19, 1946.

Russian Gratitude

To The Editor:

My mind goes back to those days when the German juggernaut was moving toward Moscow, carrying everything before it, and the Russians were fleeing bag and baggage to the Urals. English and American sailors, clad in uncomfortable furs, were fighting with accoustic mines in the freezing waters off Murmansk to keep the Russians on their feet.

All that has been forgotten. For gratitude, we find aggression, sneaking and sabotaging in the Balkans, Eastern Europe, China, and espionage in Canada, England and America. What a glowing tribute from a beneficiary nation to those gallant seamen now resting in peace in Davy Jones' locker!

Our sage taught us to return kindness with kindness. That is perhaps why ingratitude is inconceivable and revolting to the Chinese mind. That is why we were so badly stunned by the news that Communists fired upon the Marines. We see skunks in the zoo trying to gas the man who used to help them, but we are surprised to know that certain human species could drop to that level.

History repeats itself. Notice the repetitions — Genghis Khan, Napoleon, Kaiser Wilhelm II, Hitler, Mussolini, and the Mikados—they all progressed from the same starting point of aggressiveness to the same doom.

History will repeat itself soon.

P. T. L.

Chengtu, Szechuen,
Sept. 19, 1946.

Views Of A Liberal

To The Editor:

In the August 31 issue of the Review your editorial "China's Party Splits" was excellent. I agree with your statements that "the real struggle in China is not so much between the moderates on both sides as between the extremists in both the Government and Communist faction," and "In fact it is one of the unfortunate results of the present civil conflict that the middle-of-the-roaders, many of whom come closer to Western concepts of democracy than anyone else in China, are being relegated to the background and many finally disappear altogether from the political scene."

I am a liberal. A liberal does not believe in force. Democracy is successful only when the will of the masses is freely represented. Truly, there is no democracy among the extremists of the world.

I object to the splits among the independent parties. It is desirable for the future politics of China that the Democratic League exist. It is true that everything liberal is dubbed desirable, and that everything desirable is dubbed liberal. The present civil war is not desirable; it will destroy ultimately everything that is liberal. I hope the splits in the third party brought about by the civil war will not develop.

P. I. SUN.

Nanking,
Sept. 23, 1946.

Freedom And Power

To The Editor:

Reading your September 14 issue, I found one Mr. Divo criticizing rather too aggressively, sarcastically and a little absurdly my letter published in your August 31 issue. Though he is my coun-

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tryman, my brother, I cannot but dispute with him.

I wrote that epistle to awaken the KMT and CP from their civil strife which is just like children's play. They are not sincere. They do not care that there are two honorable guests, US Presidential Envoy General Marshall and US Ambassador Stuart mediating, who will laugh at them. If they wish to talk about peace they cannot at the same time fight. If they wish to fight they need not talk peace. As I don't like their dishonest conduct I then used some words to praise them. Mr. Divo must know that I did not forgive the fighters. I said "There is the judgment Day. Whoever causes damages and casualties will bear the crime. It is not the onlookers' duty."

Mr. Divo also mentioned in his letter that Mr. Shie must not know of flood, drought and war outside of his own locality. This is absurd as my letter is especially written about the civil war. Though there is drought and flood that has no relation with my drinking wine. It is true that I am a drinker, but I have bought my wine often by credit and sometimes by pawning my clothing. I am a penniless man and about 70 years old. If Mr. Divo thinks that I should give my clothing to help those sufferers, send a man here and take it.

Mr. Divo may presume that I seek happiness for the individual rather than for the masses. That is not quite true. Though I am an epicurean, I am not egoistical. If the Europeans want me to teach in Europe or the Americans in America or the Africans in Africa, I must go no matter where and try my best to preach what I have learned.

My present sensations are like Tu Fu's when he lived near the River Chu:

Every day's return at dawn
Takes the garb of Spring to pawn.
From the river side each day
Staggers home its reeling way.
Debts for wine all places show.
Rarely in this world below
We attain the mortal span,
Seventy years allotted man!
In the bloom the butterfly
Dips the honeyed juice to try.
Over the dimpling waters sail
Dragon flies in shining mail.
Young Aurora of the year
To suggestion lends an ear.
Time so short let us enjoy,
Standing not aloof and coy.

In a word, I drink my wine, eat my bread, go with my own students to a distant mountain and speak my truth. I have my freedom and power. I don't like anyone to interfere with me.

G. S. SHIE.

Chengtu,
September 21, 1946.

Kill For Fun?

To The Editor:

I am a student of St. John's University, Shanghai. As you can see we are educated by respectable Americans, yet I must confess that my respect for the United States is decreasing sharply. Does the United States government know what a tremendous spiritual asset of that nation is being diminished by the nuisance of the shameful servicemen of the U.S. Army and Navy here in China? It takes hundreds of years to build up such a friendship, yet it won't take more than one year to upset everything.

Your GI's are killing innocent Chinese every day by frequent jeep accidents (by no means less than one incident every day), by the GI's drunken violence, and by the beating to death of poor Chinese coolies everywhere. Servicemen insult Chinese ladies whenever they come across them. And the American generals ex-

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plain all this to the press by saying that the GI's life is too monotonous.

My Lord, do you Americans kill your fellow citizens for fun in the States?

From a Christian standpoint I plead that the United States Army and Navy leave China right now, or you'll find it too late to save the friendship between the two nations. All righteous Chinese will turn against you, and our descendants will never forget what wrong you have done to the Chinese people, in spite of the mighty assistance you rendered during the Sino-Japanese War.

I am not a narrow-minded nationalist; I sincerely believe that the people of the United States don't know a single bit of all this. It is our duty to make the issue clear, and your duty to call back the pitiful GI's that your taxes support in China.

Good wishes still; it is for you to decide for how long they will last.

CHARLES TSAO.

Shanghai,
September 25, 1946.

• • •

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—While there is point to what Mr. Tsao says, it would appear that, somewhat carried away in writing, he is guilty of exaggeration. There have been incidents, yes, but few that have been fatal. Moreover, in fairness, should he not have said a word or two about attacks on American servicemen, including the murder by jeep thieves of service police officers? Such incidents, like the assaults of which he complains, of course do not contribute either to friendship or respect.)

For Friendship

To The Editor:

Although I do not always agree with the views expressed in your editorials, I very much like to read them. The "Letters from the People" column is something we cannot find in a Chinese magazine. I hope that you will devote more space to the enhancement of Sino-American friendship.

T. F. FU.

Chinkiang,
September 28, 1946.

Solon Shoppers

To The Editor:

One of your editorials in the Sept. 7 issue, entitled "Congressional Tours," it strikes me, would make good reading for some of the "American-moon-is-rounder-than-the-Chinese-moon" Chinese.

"Crows are black all over the world," we say in Chinese, and so are the officials of the world. We wouldn't be surprised either if some of our touring officials coming back from abroad tell us that they "talked with Truman in London" and "interviewed King George in the White House."

But you were severe, though, when you said that the U.S. Congressmen in Shanghai "spent Monday afternoon shopping" and told the U.S. Customs to note. Is it not natural that when one goes to a foreign country one buys some souvenirs for loved ones back home? Just take a look at the "personal effects" of our touring officials when they return from abroad. An afternoon's shopping may be good enough for the U.S. Congressmen to get what they want in Shanghai, but a week or even a month wouldn't be enough for the Chinese officials to get all they want in New York or in London!

You also suggested that "Congress send a small committee to China with instructions to stay for at least a month." What would they have gathered, will they be "fully informed" if they are the same sort of "shopping Congressmen?" The longer they stay the more shopping they would do—and more cocktail parties, too. By

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then, when they gat back to the U.S. they would talk like an OCH (Old China Hand.)

C. Y. GIO.

Kweiyang, Kweichow,
Sept. 17, 1946.

$64-Question

To The Editor:

Would you be surprised to find a fellow street car passenger sitting next to you carrying a hand grenade strapped to his trouser belt? Well, I was. He was a soldier, of course.

Now what in the world he is going to do with a hand grenade on a shopping or sightseeing spree in a city of comparative quiet like Shanghai is a real $64 (U.S. currency)-question. The same goes for gun-toting soldiers and army fliers. Their clumsy German Mausers and American Colts often brush heavily against your hip or thigh. You find them in street cars, crowded thoroughfares and out-of-the-way alleys.

There have been a number of accidents, in which their pistols went off either intentionally or unintentionally. They often freely whip out their pistols to back up their arguments when short of reasons.

Now how about disarming them before they come to town, except for those few officers who may or may not need them in running about on their official business, Mr. Mayor? We taxpayers will be very glad to have them armed to the teeth when and if the Communists storm the city, but for the present and with the little peace we have here we would like these gentlemen to give us a break.

ANNOYED TRAM-RIDER.

Shanghai,
October 2, 1946.

Good Sign

To The Editor:

Since the revision of the foreign exchange rate or the devaluation of the Chinese national currency, everybody is worrying about the jumping of prices as a further menace to their livelihood. As a matter of course, a small flurry occurred in the market at the time of the revision of exchange rate, prices of every kind of imported goods increased by 50 percent and domestic products followed suit.

The U.S. dollar went as high as $4,000 while gold bar registered as high as $2,850,000 per 10-ounce bar. People, engulfed by fears of a steady increase in commodity prices, flocked to hoard commodities of various kinds and exchanged their fapi for greenbacks and gold bars.

As soon as the reaction to the revision of the foreign exchange rate was seen, Mayor K. C. Wu warned the six department stores not to increase their prices. The Shanghai Chamber similarly convened a meeting of various trade guilds, exhorting them not to alter prices of native products; the Central Bank continued to dump bullion as an effective weapon to force down the gold bar quotations; and new shipments continue coming to this port to keep the rice supply adequate.

With the enforcement of all these well-planned measures splendid results have been achieved. Commodity quotations have not been increased as much as expected; gold bars remain as low as $2,135,000 and the price of high quality rice has been kept down at $60,000 per picul. All this reflects the effectiveness of the schemes of the Government and the high efficiency of responsible officials. We salute the local authorities for their energy and ability in performing their duty in the interest of their people.

ALFRED WANG.

Shanghai,
October 1, 1946.

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Conscription and Slave-Trading

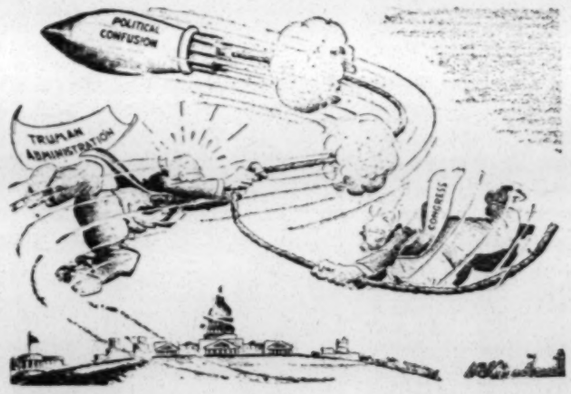
CONSCRIPTION is the curse of the masses. For the past nine years China's youthful labor power has been depleted, of necessity, to repel the invader. However, V-J Day is long past and still the country is being bled today by conscription. A young man may expect to be commandeered by the Nationalist or the Communist army according to the geographic fortunes of war with no reference to his convictions or lack of them. Conscription continues with all its hideous forms of malpractice, as evidenced by Chinese newspaper reports from various parts of the country.

Conscription as originally worked out on paper by the then Supreme National Military Council was a reasonably fair deal. One son from every family of two or three sons was taken, two from every five, and so on in arithmetical progression. Where parents had only one son, he was exempted. Conscription did not apply to students or the educated. In actual practice, all the above regulations except the last were either only partially carried out or completely ignored by innately avaricious and often cruel army officers and pao chiefs in charge of the vital work of supplying field commanders with fresh troops. There was money to be had, and that then, as now, was the root of the evil.

Of all the irregularities that were known during the war years in the work of conscription, the practice of snatching a substitute for a potential draftee who could pay was the ugliest. The farm and labor population was hard hit by this malpractice, being generally poor and unprotected. Honest farmers were hunted like beasts with no regard for their theoretic rights in order that one who was able to pay for the privilege might be exempted. Bigger towns and cities offered comparative safety with their large populations of the rich, the educated, students, and government officials. To these the young farmers flocked, supporting themselves as best they might and leading a life which in other democratic countries would compare to that of "draft dodgers". The farms were left to the care of women, children and men unfit for military service. Shortage of skilled farm labor is one of the problems which faces China today.

The Sino-Japanese War is at an end, and this unhappy aspect of its winning should be an academic question, the human suffering involved to be weighed against the exigencies of a fight for survival. Such is not the case. The government is gathering 300,000 more recruits; the Communist toll is not known, but if anything it will be at least as large as its rival's. Reports reaching here from Peiping indicate that the same old corrupt practices are in full swing. In that locality a family or business establishment is allegedly permitted to obtain a substitute on tendering a sum of as much as $300,000. It is reported that a restaurant operator whose apprentice had been drafted was required to produce either the apprentice or the sum of $3,000,000 when the boy fled.

There is every reason to fear that another blight upon the masses in the hinterland is beginning anew. Let the authorities be ready this time to control the vital process of conscription. Let them not wait until the most brutal stories have reached the ears of the Generalissimo. If conscription must be one of the evils of the day, let there be some grain of fairness and decency in the undertaking. Above all, let there be no buying and selling of humans who are to be deprived of their freedom, and perhaps of their lives. In a business which at best can but fan the resentment of the people toward internecine strife, let there be no trading in the bodies and souls of the ill-fated victims of this latest and largest of China's civil wars.



Peiping Executive Headquarters

WITH the retirement of U.S. Commissioner Walter Robertson from Peiping Executive Headquarters, and his replacement by Gen. Alvin C. Gillem, many observers have asked why this organization should continue to exist altogether. They have asked what good PEH has done up to the present, and what good it can possibly do in a country which is beginning to break in two. Perhaps the present is as good a time as any to take up the question of PEH and see just why it cannot be disbanded, should not even be reduced in personnel strength.

Peiping Executive Headquarters was not

created for the purpose of **stopping** a war. Its task was, and is, to effect such cessations of hostilities as might be ordered by both the government and the Communists. It is therefore clear that PEH cannot, and must not, take the initiative in settling disputes. It can only act upon orders given it by the high commands of the three parties, members to the agreement which brought it into existence.

It must, of course, be readily recognized that PEH has not, up to the present, been able to accomplish much in the way of bringing an end to local fighting. However, the mere existence of PEH teams in the affected areas means that both sides have had to adopt a comparatively humane set of war rules in waging their struggle. Despite the usual crop of atrocity stories about gas, poisoning and execution of opponents, the fact remains that there has been nothing like this confirmed yet. Which all means that the existence of Peiping Executive Headquarters has held the hand of the field commanders.

Yet this is not all. Peiping Executive Headquarters is the only military organization in China which operates on a bi-party basis. In other words, it is an armistice team able to end conflicts on the spot. One must not think of an armistice team in China as being the same as an American or British armistice team in the war against Germany and Japan. There it was a comparatively simple matter, enforcing the armistice, since one party had carried out an unconditional surrender, thereby being compelled to stop fighting. In China, however, no such unconditional surrender will take place. In other words, the cessation of hostilities in each area will have to be negotiated with both parties, and will not come about as an order from the field commander of one army to that of another.

If one assumes, of course, that there can never be peace between the government and the Communists, then there is certainly every reason in the world to disband PEH. But if one assumes (as one should) that all bad things must come to an end sometime, then PEH must be maintained, for it alone will be able to bring about a cessation of hostilities once a permanent truce has been signed in Nanking.

PEH has, therefore, a vital role to play at the present time. It is being kept in reserve for the time when its field teams will do their last and final job—bring about a nation-wide, unconditional cessation of hostilities. So long as PEH continues to exist, there is a ready-to-order agency for bringing to fruition any peace or truce accord. Remove PEH and where are you? You are where you began, with each party accusing the other of having broken its pledges.

Peiping Executive Headquarters must therefore continue to exist. Even if a thousand army officers and men must continue to sit around in Peiping idling their time away, their time is not wasted. For in the long run they will save hundreds of thousands of Chinese lives in silencing the guns of war weeks ahead of time when compared to the period that would be required minus PEH. Let us not hear, therefore, any more criticism of PEH for its inactivity. PEH is ready to do the job—if only the Nanking peacemakers are willing to make the peace which PEH alone can enforce.

Scandal In Swatow

SWATOW is one place where a little judicious bribery goes a long way, if credence can be placed in the outspoken revelations of corruption published recently in the *Hua Shang Pao*, liberal Chinese daily published in Hongkong. The paper makes startling allegations that certainly merit the attention of the Ministry of Justice at Nanking for the accusations hurled by the Hongkong paper include bribery, corruption and malfeasance of office in the trials of traitors currently being held in the large Kwangtung port.

The *Hua Shang Pao's* charges center about the arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentencing of Chang Yun-chuang, puppet magistrate of Kityang, and Cheng Chien, puppet magistrate of Chaoyang, these being important towns in the Kwangtung lace and linen district. Chang, in addition to being provided with unusually comfortable quarters when imprisoned, was accorded the privilege of smoking opium in his cell, while Cheng was allowed visits from his concubine, who made overnight stays, the paper declares.

Meanwhile, Chang's family was approached for $10,000,000 as the price of life and liberty. The family was suspicious and feared a double-cross and accordingly sought other official help. This so enraged the bribe-seekers that, in retaliation, when Chang's case went before the Swatow court he was summarily sentenced to death. Profiting by Chang's experience, another puppet official, Cheng Hsien-yun, promptly paid over a large sum of money and got off with a sentence of 12 years' imprisonment, the *Hua Shang Pao* alleges.

Other corruption accusations leveled by the paper include the case of Cheng Pu-kuo, puppet

magistrate of Chinghai, who predicted he would silence his "new masters" by throwing them a "diamond stone." Cheng is still in prison but a friend named Wu, reportedly a former brigade commander in the army, is said to be spending millions of dollars trying to buy his life, if not freedom. Wu, allegedly, has paid $3,000,000 to each of two officials in charge of Cheng's case and even sent $300,000 to each of the local newspapers, asking them not to attack the ex-puppet magistrate when his case comes to trial.

Other traitors whose cases are supposedly under investigation have been released due to "ill health." One, a former interpreter for the Japs, moves in the best Swatow circles and even has the publisher of a government organ as a house guest. Many former puppets have procured appointment to government posts and attempts to instigate legal proceedings against them have been countered by threats of violent retaliatory action, the Hongkong daily says.

From the scandalous revelations in the *Hua Shang Pao* it is evident that money is more valuable than innocence to a man accused of collaboration in Swatow—as has been found the case in this as well as other cities of the country. He may purchase extraordinary comforts in prison, he may buy his life, and perhaps even his freedom. Worst of all, and in direct violation of the recent National Government order, a puppet may regain, if not retain, high government office—which cannot be conducive to honest, efficient administration, nor promote loyalty and morale among those whose positions in theory anyway dedicate them to the service of the nation.

Aviation Race

QUIETLY, unobtrusively there is being born in the Orient a race for control of the airways. In a field once dominated by American and, to a lesser extent, British airlines, purely Oriental concerns are turning to the air for profits. Far ahead of her neighbors before the war, Japan has almost ceased to exist as a world commercial air power. But China, the Philippines and India have made good progress during the past year. New airlines spanning the continent are coming into being. But where, in all this, does China, and in particular Shanghai, stand?

As far as concerns the actual aircraft, it would appear that all the Oriental firms are still satisfied with using aircraft obtained as surplus from the United States. In that field, then, there is little competition up to the present. However, it can be predicted that before many months are out, all the leading Oriental air transport firms will make a bid for leadership in the overseas field by ordering new planes specially designed and built for Far Eastern flight. Just how far ahead of the others Chinese airlines can or will, be remains to be seen. But in another field—airports—we feel that the time has come when China should start to do something.

As matters stand at present, it would appear that there is a four-cornered struggle for supremacy. There is Shanghai's Lunghwa airfield, Hongkong's Kai Tak, Manila's Nichols-Clark field, and Tokyo's Fukuoka. (We include the latter because sooner or later Japan will be able to enter into the field once more, and even if she herself will be, for sometime yet to come, denied the right to make overseas flights, her possession of the best field in the Orient will make it the focal point of trans-Pacific air travel.) These four then, are destined to be the chief airfields of the Orient, and it, therefore, stands to reason that each should make an all-out effort to get ahead of the other. As regards Hongkong's Kai Tak and Manila's Nichols-Clark fields, an effort to make each the best airfield in the Orient has already been made. What progress has been made at Fukuoka, once the best field in the Orient, we do not know. But one thing that we do know is that Lunghwa is nowhere on the map, so far as heavy traffic is concerned.

Shanghai was once the Orient's largest port. It still is, no doubt. But as more and more turn to air travel, the future prosperity of this city will in large measure depend on its through air traffic. Shanghai given the right airport facilities, could yet become the premier airport of the Orient. It is lack of foresight on the part of the authorities concerned which has resulted in nothing at all being done in this important field.

Lunghwa airfield today is little better than it was, say, 10 years ago. There is still a dearth of the latest technical equipment when compared with airport control equipment abroad. Likewise, the runways are archaic affairs which even some of the smaller municipal airports in the States and in Britain surpass. Not only would many of the large planes now in the blueprint stage be unable to effect a landing on Lunghwa, but many of the planes already in the air would have to keep away. The landing of a Constellation, for instance, or the Flying Wing would be as hazardous to the plane's crew as to the ground crew. For to face the truth, Lunghwa was not built for the air traffic of today or tomorrow. It was built for the air traffic of yesterday.

All this can mean only one thing. As soon as the trans-Pacific air business gets into its stride, possibly Hongkong, possibly Manila may "get all the business", while Shanghai will have to be content with the smaller planes,—the "left overs". There is only one way Shanghai can keep on the airmap—start building the finest airport in the Orient. Today there is yet time to do this. Tomorrow it may already be too late.

What is needed in this city is a Central Airport, controlled by the municipality, for the sake of air transport from, to and through this country. Such an airport must have facilities for the landing of all planes—with provision made for facilities for the newer and larger ships which are taking to the air. Then, too, complete workshops are needed, with the latest equipment available, not to mention automatic devices in proficient numbers. All this taken together may give Shanghai the leadership in air travel that will play such an important role in the future of the city.

Such an enterprise should be financed partly

by the municipality, since the city of Shanghai itself would profit thereby, partly by the National Government, since the entire nation would profit with Shanghai becoming the leading commercial airport in the Orient. The cost of construction would more than pay for itself from revenues realized over several years. There would be no need for profits. In fact, even were it necessary to operate the airfield at a loss, the profit to the city and the nation would still be a net gain.

Other airports in the Orient are already tackling this problem. They are doing their utmost to get into the top rating of Far Eastern airfields. And Shanghai? Shanghai is serving the planes of 1946 with the facilities of 1936—and a decade in air travel is equivalent to a century in any other medium. That is how things stand today. The time has come when something must be done, and done fast. For leadership is one of those things which are easy to take when there is little competition, but once lost to others it is difficult to regain.

Pulitzer Prize Editorial for 1945

An Editorial by Hodding Carter, published on Aug. 27, 1945, in the Delta Democrat-Times, Greenville, Mississippi.

COMPANY D of the 168th Regiment, which is stationed in Leghorn, Italy, is composed altogether of white troops, some from the East, some from South, some from the Midwest and West Coast. Company D made an unusual promise earlier this month. The promise was made in the form of a communication to their fellow Americans of the 442nd Infantry Regiment, whose motto is "Go for Broke," and it was subscribed to unanimously by the officers and men of Company D.

In brief, the communication pledged the help of Company D in convincing the folks back home that "you are fully deserving of all the privileges with which we ourselves are bestowed." The soldiers to whom that promise was made are Japanese-Americans in the United States Army, and no troops have chalked up a better combat record. Their record is good.

These Nisei were selected by Gen. Francis H. Orr, commander of the military area in which they are stationed, to lead the final victory parade, so they marched 3000 strong at the head of thousands of the other Americans. Their battle flag with three presidential unit citation streamers floating above them, their commander, a Wisconsin white Colonel, leading them, some of the Nisei must have been thinking of the soul-cracking days last October when they spearheaded the attacks that opened the Vosges Mountain doorway to Strasbourg.

Some of them were probably remembering how they, on another bloody day, had snatched the Thirty-sixth Division's lost battalion of Texans from the encircling Germans, and how many of them were bearing scars from those two engagements which alone had cost the Nisei boys from Hawaii and the West Coast 2300 casualties.

Perhaps these yellow-skinned Americans, to whose Japanese kinsmen we have administered a terrific and long overdue defeat, were holding their eyes higher because of the pledge of their white fellow soldiers and fellow Americans of Company D. Perhaps when they gazed at their combat flag, the motto, "Go for Broke," emblazoned thereon took on a different meaning. "Go for broke" is the Hawaiian-Japanese slang expression for shooting the works in a dice game.

The loyal Nisei have shot the works. From the beginning of the war they have been on trial, in and out of uniform, in the Army camps and relocation centers, as combat troops in Europe and as front-line interrogators, propagandists and combat intelligence personnel in the Pacific, where their capture meant prolonged and hideous torture. And even yet they have not satisfied their critics.

It is so easy for a dominant race to explain good or evil, patriotism or treachery, courage or cowardice in terms of skin color. So easy and so tragically wrong. Too many have committed a wrong against the loyal Nisei, who by the thousands have proved themselves good Americans, even while others of us, by our actions against them, have shown ourselves to be bad Americans.

Nor is the end of this misconception in sight. Those Japanese-American soldiers who paraded at Leghorn, in the commemoration of the defeat of the nation from which their fathers came, will meet other enemies, other obstacles as forbidding as those of war. A lot of people will begin saying, as soon as these boys take off their uniforms, that "a Jap is a Jap," and that the Nisei deserve no consideration. A large majority won't say or believe this, but an active minority can have its way against an apathetic majority.

It seems to us that Nisei slogan, "Go for Broke," could be adopted by all Americans of goodwill in the days ahead. We have got to shoot the works in a fight for tolerance. Those boys of Company D point the way. Japan's surrender will be signed aboard the Missouri and Gen. MacArthur's part will be a symbolic "Show Me."

* * *

Peace?

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

What we need for a peace conference is a few peaceful conferees.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

October 8, 1921.

10th Double Tenth

The tenth anniversary of the Chinese Republic will be celebrated on October 10....It seems to us the anniversary should be the occasion for a reaffirmation of the principle upon which representative government rests wherever it is found, of the principle that makes it certain that representative government, in some form, must come to be the government of every people on earth. The political lessons of history may be reduced to a single lesson. It is that the peoples of this world have no one to depend upon, in the long run, but themselves.

* * *

Reform Needed

Despite an ancient and lasting fame for her potteries and porcelains, China today finds herself woefully handicapped in modern production and sales methods. The ceramic industry of the country has slumped with the years while the rival producers of Japan are playing an important part in world trade ....Needed materials and skilled labor are available, but what is wanted is technical knowledge for China to manufacture for commercial purposes with profit.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

October 2, 1936.

Hongkew In Uproar

The Japanese Naval Landing Party has established a cordon in Hongkew, roping off many streets to prevent ingress or egress pending a search of all Chinese houses and individuals in a hunt for the gunmen who killed one and wounded two bluejackets. Sailors in full campaign regalia have taken over a large area of Chapei as well as Hongkew. The City Government of Greater Shanghai has protested the patrolling of Chapei streets as an infringement of sovereignty.

* * *

City Besieged

Considerable anxiety has been caused by the fate of the city of Minhsien, about 150 kilometers south of Lanchow, which has been besieged by bandits for the past five weeks. As the food supply in the city has been exhausted, a large number of people there die of starvation daily. The Kansu provincial authorities are rushing troops to the rescue of the city.

Hankow Still China's Dead City; Trade Stagnant, Revival Slow

By DICK WILSON

Hankow, Sept. 23.

THE Yangtze metropolis of Hankow, once so commercially rich it was known as "the Chicago of China," today is a dead city, its grass-grown war ruins testifying to the apathy of its residents.

One year after the war's end, there are few signs of rehabilitation in the port that for decades had fed the riches of Central China down the brown funnel of the Yangtze to the coast and to the world.

Gravely hurt in the American aerial bombardment that crippled Japan's inland transport, Hankow remains a city of ruins. In other seriously damaged cities in the "rice bowl" war zone—Changsha, Kweilin, Liuchow—the clatter of hammers and whine of saws mark the rise of new cities on the sites of old. But in Hankow, tottering walls and lonely chimneys rise from deserted plots of once-valuable real estate.

On the great river that gave Hankow its prosperity, a comparative handful of junks, a few river steamers and some former U.S. Navy landing ships, flying the Chinese flag, ride at anchor or lie alongside the Bund. Noticeably missing is the parade of ocean-going vessels that churned upstream before the war to wharves that served as the commercial gateways to Hunan, Hupeh and Honan.

Foreign Firms Inactive

There are few still-standing landmarks of foreign contribution to Hankow's peacetime prosperity. On sea walls, buildings, godowns and wharves, Chinese characters are blackly superimposed on the faded flags of foreign nations—flags that flew over the concessions that made up pre-war Hankow, or fluttered from the sterns of trading vessels on the Yangtze.

Restoration of joint Sino-foreign economic normality to a city ravaged by American bombs, Japanese vandalism and Chinese military occupation seems a long way off in Hankow, with its stinking, ungrated drains, bomb-scarred streets and gaunt, skeletal factories.

There are two main reasons for the stagnation of Hankow: exorbitant labor, transportation and handling charges; and the presence but non-operation of the city's well-known foreign firms.

Much foreign property has not been restored to its owners. Foreign capital is not attracted to a city where normal business returns are problematical and where the future is so unpredictable. There is no one to take the initiative in re-building a city whose prosperity depended on joint Sino-foreign cooperation, and which now has raised the bars against foreign business.

UNRRA and CNRRA help tackle the job, but industrial rehabilitation of sorely-stricken Hankow is faced with such obstacles that measures required to overcome them are necessarily beyond the limits of the U-CNRRA program.

First blow to Hankow's industry came when the Japs seized the city and turned it into their most important communications center of Central China. Jap troops occupied the strategic commercial routes along the Yangtze and Han Rivers and along the Ping-Han and Hankow-Canton railroads, driving the Chinese westward. When they evacuated Hankow, the Chinese took much of the industrial equipment with them, and the Japanese did nothing to replace it.

Today, suffering from a shortage of capital equipment, frozen foreign interests and absence of a market for local produce, Hankow's war-weakened industry has been hit a virtual death blow by skyrocketing labor, handling and transportation charges.

Wages Exorbitant

In a city where the cost of living has risen 5000 times in 10 years, the tremendous jump in coolie wages alone is sufficient to wipe out any margin of profit in businesses dependent on the backs of China's working people.

Coolies unloading river ships demand so much per sack that if they worked seven days a week, they would make more money than the average college-educated Chinese government or civil service official. Coolie wages in the tung oil industry, where 55-gallon drums must be loaded on ships by hand, are so high it costs US$71,500 to send one ton of oil to Shanghai, where the selling price is US$70,000 a ton.

UNRRA has offered help to the tung oil industry in Hankow, but the offer falls far short of what the industry's taipans feel would be necessary to rehabilitate it. They feel that coolie labor is so expensive that a good deal of it must be eliminated, and want UNRRA's aid in replacing the coolies with pipes and pumps. But the UNRRA program does not permit installation of any equipment that was not used before the war, so the tung oil concerns that before the war could make a fair profit after coolie wages had been paid, now either must raise their prices beyond the reach of the average purchaser or operate at a loss.

City's Future At Stake

Rehabilitation of Hankow's industry, however, would be insufficient to restore the city's previous prosperity. The war not only wrecked industry, but transport, commerce and agriculture, the ingredients of Hankow's greatness.

The pre-war importance of Hankow in China's economy was as a collecting and forwarding center for the products of the interior, and this commercial activity brought with it industrial development. Hupeh rice came across the West Lake to Han-

WATERFRONT BOMBED OUT

American B-29's left Hankow in ruins. Tottering walls and lone chimneys still stand as grim reminders of 1944 destruction. Foreground once was thriving, prosperous business center. (Below) Where once there was a parade of river and ocean-going vessels, now lies only a handful of junks and steamers. War ravages and exorbitant wages have made the once-great port city of Hankow lose its former vast importance.

kow in sampans and junks. Rice from Hunan's rich paddies came downriver from Changsha. Shasi wheat, Tayeh coal and Hanyang gypsum were trans-shipped at Hankow and made their way downriver to Shanghai and foreign markets. This commerce, transport and agriculture of Hupeh, Hunan and Honan must be rehabilitated before Hankow ever again will deserve comparison with Chicago as a rich business center.

Destruction and deterioration of transport facilities have raised transportation charges to such a level that commerce is as stagnated as industry. And while agriculture is being rehabilitated rapidly under the CNRRA program—Hupeh expects its best crop in 20 years this autumn—production without sufficient means of getting the food to markets does not contribute to a healthy economy.

Inactivity of foreign commercial houses, closed coal mines, lack of serviceable roads, destruction of bridges, railroad ways and rolling stock and an acute shortage of junks and river vessels are the handicaps stalling commercial and transport recovery.

CNRRA is helping through work relief projects by repairing roads, maintaining an efficient trucking concern and by supplying trucks to replace locomotives on railroads. But until the Yangtze river again has its pre-war quota of trading craft, exorbitant freight rates will continue to throttle commerce.

It is conceivable that the residents of Hankow and its surrounding areas, with the help of CNRRA, eventually can overcome the war-born handicaps to industrial, commercial and transport rehabilitation. But one of the most serious handicaps—stagnation of foreign interests—must be settled at a higher level.

To quote one perturbed UNRRA official in Hankow:

"China must decide whether she wants her cake or whether she wants to eat it."

LONELY CHIMNEY

What few factories are left after removals by retreating Chinese and bombings stand idle because of high production costs and lack of transportation. Nearby coal and iron mines which once fed Hankow's plants are not operating.

Constitutional Government Still Thing Of Future For China

By CHANG TAO-SHING

Nanking, Sept. 22.

IT is said that the Allied nations were fighting for the cause of democracy. But why do they want democracy? I am sure it is because democracy is the best way of governing a country. Mr. Churchill once defined democracy as free expression of the will of the people. A democratic government, however strong or efficient, is subject to constant criticism, so that progress and improvement can be assured. There is no room for despotism.

This is the kind of government which China needs. Although the idea of democracy is as old as China itself, we want a democracy in reality. In fact, it was the principal aim of the Chinese Revolution of 1926-28. The essential idea of the famous "Three Principles of the People" is to create a unified and independent nation in which the people will have both political and economic democracy.

Delayed By Jap War

In his New Year's message in 1945, President Chiang Kai-shek proposed among other things the convening of a People's Congress to adopt a democratic constitution as soon as possible. He said, "....we must prepare for the convening of a People's Congress within this year, to adopt and promulgate a constitution. The delay in our establishment of a constitutional government was caused by the enemy's war of aggression," President Chiang then went on to emphasize that one of his greatest regrets was that the National Government had been unable to adopt a constitution and introduce a constitutional government. Even before 1930 it had been decided to terminate the period of political tutelage in 1935, but owing to the Mukden outrage in 1931, and the outbreak of war in 1937, the Congress had to be postponed. In September, 1940, the Kuomintang decided to convene the People's Congress a year after the end of the war. The National Government issued an order early this year for holding the Congress on May 5, but it was again postponed due to the political differences of the various parties. About a month ago, the Government again set November 12 as the date for the convening of the Congress. The people hope that the Government will keep its promise this time.

As a matter of fact, the National Government had spent three years in preparation of the draft Constitution, which was promulgated on May 5, 1936. One of the main features is that it is based on the Three People's Principles, aiming at attaining government of the people, by the people, and for the people. By the Three People's Principles we mean "The Principle of Nationalism," "The Principle of Democracy" and "The Principle of the People's Livelihood." The first champions national freedom, the second, political equality of the people, and the third, the raising of the people's standard of living. Another feature of the draft constitution is the division of the power of the State between administrative and political power. The people are to have the political powers of election, recall, initiative and referendum, while the government is to have the administrative powers of execution, legislation, judicial decision, examination and control.

Laws Of 1936 Recalled

As early as May 14, 1936, the National Government promulgated laws governing the election and electoral procedures of the People's Congress, which is to exercise supreme authority in the State. Chinese citizens do not elect their representatives directly, but through an electoral college, which is chosen by the heads of the villages and towns. The citizens then vote for a number of delegates chosen from the candidates. Roughly speaking, one delegate is elected from 10 candidates. In the case of a vocational body, candidates are nominated by its basic units, and then they are elected by the qualified members within each province. Any Chinese citizen 20 years of age is entitled to take part in the elections. It is universal suffrage in the widest sense of the term. There are no property or other restrictions, and no line is drawn between sexes.

Among the members of the People's Congress, 665 are to be elected on a territorial basis, 380 to be elected by vocational bodies, and 155 to be elected by special procedures. Any citizen is entitled to elect a territorial representative. If he belongs to a vocational body, he may take part in the vocational election. Citizens from Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet, as well as overseas citizens, are to elect their representatives by special procedures. This brings the total membership up to 1200.

Elections Interrupted

Since the promulgation of the electoral law, a number of territorial elections and vocational elections have taken place. At the outbreak of the war with Japan these elections had not been completed. There were only 557 members elected in the territorial category, 311 in the vocational category, and 82 from elections by special procedures, thus bring those elected to 950, out of the total of 1200. According to the decision of the recent Political Consultative Conference, the Government and the rest of

the parties have unanimously agreed to broaden the basis of representation by adding another 850 new delegates. 400 of these places (including the remaining 250 of the 1200 to be elected), will be filled by election, including 150 from Manchuria and Formosa. The remaining 700 will be nominated by various political parties, i.e. Kuomintang 220, Communists 190, Democratic League 120, Youth Party 100 and Non-partisan 70.

So far, the Kuomintang has been the only ruling party in China since 1928. It has the authority to decide when and how the governing powers are to be transferred to the people. But as soon as the constitution is adopted and put into effect, the Kuomintang (theoretically, at any rate. —*Ed.*) becomes one of the several political parties and all of them will be on an equal footing, enjoying the same rights and privileges, fulfilling the same obligations. They will receive similar treatment from the State under the freedom of assembly, organization, speech and publication.

Goal Yet To Be Attained

Actually, this is the goal of the National Revolution, and has yet to be attained. Even during the war the People's Political Council had been set up to advise the Government on national affairs with semi-parliamentary powers. Moreover, local self-government was encouraged during these years, and there are now 17 provisional provincial councils, ranging according to the size of the local population from 20 to 50 members each. All are chosen by the provincial government, mainly on a geographical, but to a lesser extent, on a vocational basis. The largest assemblies are Szechuen, Kwangtung, Hunan and Honan, each having 50 members. Lately, Shanghai has formally inaugurated its Municipal Council and there are a few popular elected provincial councils which have begun functioning, too.

The most important of all is the introduction of the so-called new country system since 1939. Up to the present time, 530 counties in 17 provinces have organized country councils. Nearly 12,000 towns and villages have convoked town or village councils. 279,476 pao, which are still lower political units, have organized pao councils. All the members of these councils are elected by the people. The smallest units are chia, which consist of approximately 10 households. This is a very important step towards local self-government, and thus towards the establishment of constitutional government for the entire country. Most of the party leaders are represented, including two of the Communist party. So much interest is now taken in national affairs that constitutionalism is a subject of discussion everywhere in China.

Will Road Be Too Long?

We are, therefore, on the way towards constitutional democracy, and we hope the road will not be too long. So far we do not profess to be a full-fledged democracy. And we know it well. No nation can become a real democracy without a true understanding of democratic principles, and a sincere desire to carry them out. But to hand over governing powers to a people unaccustomed to the art of governing themselves is not enough. Education must form a sound background for such an experiment, and this is the very reason why we have had so many years of political tutelage in China.

Otherwise, democracy is not organized liberty, but, as Aristotle put it, will become "The corruption of the polity of all citizens into the tyranny of the many." This is very dangerous for a nation still in the making like China.

China, then, has high principles of democracy before her and also a full realization of the need for a solid foundation on which to base them, but she had to wait until her long and terrible war with Japan had come to a victorious end before she could begin to put into practise the principles of a constitutional democracy. It is high time now. She should not allow her opportunity to slip away.

Red Influence Rooted In Honan: Situation Not Yet Optimistic

By MARK M. LU

Kaifeng, Sept. 17 (Delayed).

ALTHOUGH the center of the fighting between Government and Communist troops has shifted from eastern Honan to Chahar and Hopei, and communication on the eastern section of the Lunghai Railway between Hsuchow and Shangchiu was resumed recently, the situation here is not yet an optimistic one, simply because Communist influence has been deeply rooted in some parts of the province. Honan at present is like a patient who is wounded all over the body. From the map one easily finds that the Communists can cause enough trouble to make life difficult any place they choose in the province.

In an attempt to divert pressure from government troops in Northern Kiangsu, more than 200,000 Communist troops under General Liu Pocheng launched an offensive in eastern Honan last month, causing serious damage to the eastern section of the Lunghai line between Hsuchow and Loyang. They occupied nearly all the district cities in that area, such as Lanfeng, Yucheng, Chenliu, Kihsien, Tunghsu and Taikang.

At one time, their vanguards penetrated into the outskirts of Kaifeng, causing great alarm among its inhabitants. On August 25, when fresh government troops arrived, the Communist troops divided themselves into two groups and retreated, one heading towards western Shantung and the other towards the south of the Lunghai line, where it attempted to occupy Huaiyang and Chowchiakou. Their purpose was to threaten the southern section of the Ping-Han Railway in southern Honan.

Move To Take West Honan

In western Honan some 2000 Red troops, commanded by Huang Lin, now occupy parts of Loning, Lushih and Linpao. In the mountainous regions of Loning the Communists have established a "Democratic Government of the Lu-Hsung-Lo area." Local troops under the command of Liu Yuan were reorganized into a "Hsung-Yi-Lo Border Battalion" with Liu himself as the commander. In the Linpao region, another group of Communists has established a "Lu-Ling-Lo Border Government."

Taking advantage of the fact that government troops are advancing eastward the Communists have enlarged their military strength in western Honan. As soon as their opportunity to take Funiu Mountain becomes ripe, they will do so, observers here predict. With Funiu as their stronghold they will attack Loyang to threaten the western section of the Lunghai line, and at the same time move to occupy Mienchih and Shanchow and perhaps the whole of western Honan.

Taihangshan Red Stronghold

The Taihang mountain range has been the stronghold of the Communists in northern Honan since Gen. Pang Ping-hsun, commander of the Nationalist 40th Army, surrendered to the Japanese. Last fall when Nationalist Gen. Kao Shu-hsun, former deputy commander-in-chief of the 11th War Zone, turned his guns against the government troops at the foot of the Taihang range, cutting off both the Ping-Han and Tsin-Pu Railways, the whole situation in northern China changed.

This general today is commander of the Chinese Communist Chien Kuo (National Reconstruction) Army. Since then, the Communists have established a big military base here with Hantan on the Honan-Hopei border as its center.

Government Mopping Up

While a desperate battle was raging in eastern Honan last month between government and Communist troops, the Reds launched an offensive along the Ping-Han line, during which they tried to take Hwihsien and a number of villages west of Anyang, and to blow up bridges along the rail line between Tangyin and Chihsien.

Meanwhile, about 700 Communists under commander Chia Tzu-ho managed to blow up various sections of the Kaifeng-Sinhsiang Railway. One Communist dynamiting crew came as near as Tamachuang, only 15 li, or five miles, north of Kaifeng City. The government has just sent troops to Fengchin in northern Honan in an attempt to mop up the remnants of the Communists there.

More, Stronger Teeth Required In New Rent Regulations Here

By ERNEST D. STRAUSS

THE new "Shanghai Municipal Rulings on the Settlement of Housing Disputes" mark a brave attempt of Mayor K. C. Wu's active City Government to regain control of a situation which has got completely out of hand, and at putting teeth into the scanty and barely workable regulations on this subject issued by the Central Government.

Rent regulations are genuine war-children. They came into being in the course of World War I and belong in a class with the intricate crop of rationing and ceiling price measures introduced at this time, and were resuscitated with the beginning of the recent conflagration in all belligerent and most neutral countries. But unlike the other rickety progeny of the emergency legislature of those days which could not survive the hectic times, they proved a sturdy growth well able to stand up under the blasts and blights of an otherwise free economy. In many European countries, the rent regulations enacted in the course of the first war remained, with slight modifications, in force until the beginning of the last one, and should now be a valuable help in dealing with the present much graver situation of the housing market. The reason for this remarkable power of resistance lies in the fact that they have their roots in the terrain of psychology more than in that of economy.

Bombings Not Responsible

The fact that protracted wars with the concomitant loss of life result in a scarcity of living space, seems in itself paradoxical. Nor can the explanation be found in the widespread destruction of buildings in the recent conflict. The very fact that the problem first cropped up in the first world war, when loss of construction was negligible, bears proof to the contrary. Now the housing situation is no less serious in unscathed America, where two and one-half million residences are said to be needed, than elsewhere. In heavily-bombed England, according to the latest statistics, only 200,000 houses were destroyed and 250,000 heavily damaged out of a total pre-war number of 11,500,000, making a total of four percent.

Other factors have contributed far more than actual destruction. They are: (a) The complete cessation of house construction in total war. New erections of five percent of the existing buildings are considered a sound measure of building activity in normal times, so the loss of available accommodation resulting from the stoppage can be easily gauged. (b) The increased influx of rural population into the industrial centers engendered by the needs of war industry; (c) The pent-up demand of many couples married during and after the war for their own homes; (d) The increased standard of living attained by vast layers of the population in wartime, resulting in a demand for more and better living space.

Case For Rent Control

The case for rent regulations and for their preservation through an extended period of time, is highly controversial. On few questions of an economic order have feelings run so high as on this issue. The chief argument in their favor is, of course, that in the circumstances described, ownership of houses threatens to become a dangerous monopoly. Even in times of stable currency, this would tend towards an unwarranted boost in rents. Coupled with inflation it bids fair, if unchecked, to confiscate an inordinate portion of the income of the working classes in rentals and to make acquisition of decent living space impossible for the majority of the population, to the benefit of a favored few. It would constitute a strong inducement for unscrupulous landlords to evict quiet old tenants for no reason other than to make the most gainful use of the vacated premises, and would give rise to all kinds of blackmail and extortion.

Against this stands the fact that ownership of landed property is not only a sound and conservative capital investment, but in particular the favorite and in some cases even legally prescribed type of investment of institutions and persons which it is in the public interest to protect, such as saving banks, insurance companies, orphans and widows. Excessive rent control, with the concomitant slump in house values, thus robs wide strata of the population of their economic foundation, affects the most conservative and defenseless circles, and may lead to serious economic disruptions. Besides, landed property is an important source of credit, and its devaluation may result in withdrawals, foreclosures and other undesirable effects.

Landlords Ever Unpopular

From the angle of social justice, rent control seems open to debate. In times of housing shortage, possession of living space constitutes an economic value, and possessing it on terms considerably below the market price, still adds to this value. Wherever there is an economic asset, there will always be people ready to capitalize on it by selling, buying or trading, whatever the law may say to the contrary. Living space makes no exception. Taking the "ground rent" away from the landlord, does not make it vamoose for this reason. It merely changes hands.

In place of the monopoly of the landlord is the monopoly of the fortunate tenant, and there is no reason to surmise that he will be more sqeamish than his predecessor about making economic use thereof by selling, subletting, or otherwise disposing of the rooms of which legislation has made him the impregnable holder. And he has far more ways of evading the law than the landlord ever had.

If in spite of the arguments to the contrary, rent control has nearly everywhere carried the day, it is the psychologic factor that has been decisive. For one, landlordism is one of the most disliked features of our economic system. It is considered the very prototype of workless income. Nobody is so heartily abhorred as the fellow who comes every month to collect big chunks of money just for letting you use the space between four empty walls. The fact that his very existence, directly or indirectly, vastly contributed to erecting these walls, is easily forgotten.

Secondly, but may be this point should have been given a more prominent place in the array of arguments, the commodity "living space" is in one respect at a definite disadvantage against all others: It is there for all to see and cannot be removed. Unlike the rest of the commodities, it cannot go into hiding when too hard pressed by inconvenient ordinances. In a period which is all too prone to consider state intervention as a cure-all for all kinds of economic ailments, it would be really surprising if the full weight of the state's machinery did not clamp down on the one commodity which cannot dodge it, and the more ceiling price regulations fail to take effect in other places, the more stringently are they applied in the sole instance where they seem assured of success.

Merit Of New Regulations

To be effective, all rent regulations must include three items: (a) An established legal rent; (b) Protection against arbitrary eviction of tenants, and (c) Enforcement and punitive provisions. Study the new city rulings in the light of these requirements leads to the following conclusions:

Concerning the admissible amount of rent the City Government could do no more than quote and reiterate the regulations of the Central Government, fixing the legal rent at 180 times the amount obtaining in August 1937. With a cost of living index of 4500 for the same period, this seems quite out of proportion. Varying the old adage, it is safe to say that more would have been less, less in evasion and circumvention of the law. Regulated rents should be reasonably low, not nominal.

A generally felt deficiency of the new rulings is that they say nothing about subletting, so important in Shanghai. The former puppet government issued a set of regulations on this point, allowing the chief tenant a profit of 50 percent and further 40 percent for furniture. This worked quite well, but naturally these ordinances have been abrogated. The Government rulings on this point are all too scanty and leave room for all sorts of misunderstanding. A supplementation or at least an official interpretation seems urgently needed.

Protection Of The Tenant

In a very cerditable manner the regulations list, for the first time, the grounds for terminating a lease. They are: Unlawful or criminal activity in the rented rooms by the

tenant, non-payment of rent for three months, failure of the tenant to repair parts of the house demolished by him, subletting of all or part of the rented rooms without previous consent of the landlord, failure to make use of the rented rooms for three months, and the pulling down of the house or its reconstruction with the approval of the authorities.

It is surprising, however, that two reasons for termination most generally accepted are not included. One concerns the tenant who, without acting criminally, behaves in such a way as to make life unbearable for the other occupants of the house. The other in the case of accommodation in the house being urgently needed by the landlord himself or his closest relations. The latter reason especially has always been recognized by the courts of law. Does the omission mean that this usage is to be discontinued?

As to non-payment, the regulations go beyond the space of two months enacted by Art. 440 C.C.C., for no visible reason. And what if the tenant elects to leave out two months and restricts himself to paying for the third?

Infringement & Circumvention

The provisions against infringement and circumvention are by far the most important part of the new rulings, the more so as hitherto next to nothing had been done in this respect.

The stipulation prohibiting the landlord from demanding more than one month's rent in advance, is most appropriate and closes a loophole most commonly used here.

Likewise excellent is the prohibition of the means of gentle persuasion so very popular in this metropolis—the cutting off of light or power, hampering access to the premises, and demolition of the house or part thereof, during arbitration proceedings. But why only for this period? Malpractices like these should be done away with and the police instructed to take prompt action in all cases of this kind.

A most necessary stipulation and one that should have been enacted long ago, is the ban on demolition of houses still usable for living purposes, and the compulsory registration and reletting of all vacant living rooms. The latter in particular is a necessary corollary of every sort of rent control, and an indispensable prerequisite for its smooth operation. Unfortunately, decreeing alone will not turn the trick.

Moreover, a fixed set of priorities would have to be introduced for picking the most deserving candidates out of the huge waiting list, lest the whole thing degenerates into nepotism and patronage. In short, it would mean the installation of a new and very important department of the municipal administration which would find its hands full.

To combat the arch-enemy of all rent control, key money, resort is had to the promise of a 30 percent reward to the informer. European legislations which had to grapple with this problem for years, generally followed a different road. Agreements concerning key money were declared null and void, and the paying party was given the privilege of reclaiming the amount paid within a given period.

Time Will Show

Though key money was certainly no less frequent in these countries than here, very little use was made of these provisions. Apart from the fact that evidence in such cases is particularly hard to produce, there will always be a majority of people who think it immoral to go back on one's word, even if given under economic duress and in violation of the laws of the country. It remains to be seen whether the Chinese system will bear better fruit.

Will the new rulings prove more effective than their predecessors? The state of lawlessness in which the Shanghai housing market finds itself, has led quite a few people to an utter scepticism regarding the usefulness of rent regulations in general. No notion could be more erroneous. Rent regulations, if not excessive and properly handled, are beneficial and highly effective in most cases of existing leases. It is only when the case of living space changing hands arises that they often meet with failure, for here they come up against human nature and the stronger law of economic necessity. They may, at best, bring some temporary easing of the situation. Real improvement can only be worked by a large-scale and well-planned building program, to which the city government plan to assess neither ground rent nor taxes for the first year may contribute materially.

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CNRRA WORK IN KWANGTUNG

By CAPTAIN L. A. ADAMS
(Salvation Army)

MY attention has been called to the caption "Lawlessness in Kwangtung" of an article in The China Weekly Review of September 7 and written by Wang Dzoong-yen. In it the writer said, inter alia, the following concerning CNRRA work in Kwangtung:

"The Canton branch of CNRRA is perhaps the most corrupt imaginable —at least according to the Canton daily press, which daily castigates the shameful administration with no effect. Under the manipulation of unscrupulous bureaucrats, anything may happen. Relief supplies frequently vanish, milk powder turns into stone overnight and whole shiploads of long-awaited rice go down off the delta of the Pearl River. In an outburst of indignation, a throng of citizens rushed to the office and tore down its signboard."

Before I answer the above, let me say a few words concerning CNRRA work in Kwangtung. As an officer of the Salvation Army loaned to CNRRA, I have been working for the last nine months in the transportation section of the Kwangtung Regional Office, during which time I have had close contact with all CNRRA officials in Kwangtung and feel that my position gives me some authority to talk about what has been accomplished and what is going to be effected.

30,000 Tons Received

Kwangtung, since the beginning of CNRRA work and up to the end of August, has received some 30,000 tons of UNRRA supplies, mostly foodstuffs.

I have been closely associated with the Relief and Welfare section of CNRRA in the transportation and distribution of these supplies to all parts of the province. Much has certainly been effected to alleviate the distress and sufferings of the Kwangtung people as a result of the distribution of these supplies. Kwangtung has a population of 33,000,000 and at least 3,000,000, or 10 percent of the population, have been the recipients of these supplies through a period of one to five months and it was great relief indeed to a population which has suffered so much from eight years of occupation by the enemy, in addition to untold suffering through such natural causes as drought, typhoon, and various insect pests and plagues.

Emergency Work

I still remember quite vividly how during the month of May, when the cost of rice in Canton rose to the balloon-like price of $100,000 per picul, thus creating a national record in the price for that commodity, and when there was a death toll through starvation of 150 persons daily, how the CNRRA office mobilized 1000 temporary workers—many of them from the Christian societies—and established 23 rice distribution centers, four cheap meal kitchens and 12 congee stations, which daily fed 154,000 people in the city area alone.

It was a splendid piece of coordinated emergency relief and reflects great credit upon the director, Dr. D. Y. Lin, and his staff. Had it not been for this extremely well-organized mass feeding effort, Canton might easily have had rice riots and possibly the beginnings of another revolution.

Municipal Relief Work

Some of us who had lived in Canton prior to its occupation and who have watched developments since V-J Day, know that the city at the time of the Japanese surrender was in a filthy state, with debris everywhere, with sewers choked and a general air of years of wholesale neglect.

What did CNRRA do to help clean up the city?

Thousands of refugees who had poured into Canton had been housed in 11 shelters. From these groups 3000 able-bodied men and women were chosen and employed and paid with UNRRA flour on a work-relief basis. Their task was to sweep the streets, to remove the debris, and to excavate silt from and drain the three principal sewage canals. New CNRRA trucks were used to expedite this scheme.

While Canton is far from perfect even today, it is certainly a far better place to live in than before and is a comparatively clean and rehabilitated city. It is quite safe to say that without the aid of CNRRA, this piece of rehabilitation work could not have been accomplished so effectively.

Dyke Repairs

During the war no less than 3,000,000 mow of rice fields and the same acreage of upland farms were laid waste as a result of the disrepair of the many miles of dykes protecting such fields and farms. Director Lin is an agriculturist and at the outset of his duties as regional director, mapped out a comprehensive program of dyke repair for the province. For the first six months men were sent to help farmers repair the 37 dykes in the Pearl River delta. He earmarked more than 1000 tons of UNRRA flour for this purpose.

More than 21,000 laborers were employed daily on dyke repairs, a gigantic piece of work relief. According to technicians and engineers the completion of the project means that 2,777,000 mow of land have been made safe for the production of essential foods for the coming years. At least 2,000,000 formers will benefit.

Highway Repairs

Another outstanding piece of work accomplished by CNRRA in Kwangtung was the repair of the Canton-Kowloon Highway. During Japanese occupation this road practically disappeared. All bridges and culverts were destroyed and 80 percent of the foundations, surface and embankments was torn up.

Realizing that the rehabilitation of this highway would help speed the transportation of UNRRA supplies from Hongkong to Canton and the delivery of daily necessities to Canton from food-producing centers along the highway as well as give work to the suffering people in devastated areas, CNRRA undertook to repair the road. More than 5000 persons were employed and about 400 tons of UNRRA flour was used to pay wages. The main work was finished last July and although is too "new" yet for heavy traffic, it is hoped the soil will settle in the coming months and be strong enough to carry large tonnage trucks.

Flood Control

The city of Canton might have been submerged during the torrential rains and storms of July and early August of this year, as in the early part of 1915, had it not been for the timely repairs of the Lupao sluice gate, done by CNRRA working in close cooperation with the Pearl River Conservancy Board. As early as March of this year the repair work was started, much to the relief of the people of Canton.

Cooperating with the Pearl River Conservancy Board, CNRRA is now embarking on a province wide program of dyke repair, dredging, and flood control, which when carried out will free Kwangtung of floods and at the same time protect some 3,000,000 mow of land for agricultural production.

Medical And Welfare Work

CNRRA during the last eight months has distributed some 80,000 pounds of medical supplies to about 100 hospitals in the province, DDT-sprayed Canton and waged a successful war against an extremely virulent cholera epidemic. More than 100 orphanages and institutions have been given UNRRA milk foods and corned beef. This is but part of the medical aid which has proved of untold value to the general health of the people of Kwangtung. The people generally, and we who work with and for them, have been most grateful.

An important branch of CNRRA's activities has been the repatriation of thousands of displaced persons. From Australia, the Pacific Islands and Europe, refugees have returned to their native homes. Internally 30,000 persons have been sent to or from Canton to their own provinces. Over 20,000 Formosans have or at the time of writing were being sent back to their island home, and some 47,000 overseas Chinese are now being regis-

tered to be returned to their homes in foreign lands.

Colonization Work

Another form of work-relief which Kwangtung CNRRA is undertaking is the colonization by able-bodied refugee farmers of some 30,000 mow of abandoned land near Kwangchowwan. Each farmer is given 10-15 mow of land to cultivate and before harvesting time he is given sufficient food and money to do the work.

The farmers thus recruited also are organized cooperatively for various handicraft industries and CNRRA plans to have some 3000 farmers carry out this colonization project by the end of 1946. Such type of relief work is praiseworthy, for it aims to place "landless men on manless land" and make them self-supporting.

To say that "Kwangtung CNRRA is the most corrupt imaginable" is certainly something which many of us who have been helping in the work for nearly a year neither understand nor appreciate. Director D. Y. Lin and the majority of his principal helpers are Christians and their work has been heartily supported by all Christian and other societies in the province.

Politics Fought

It is quite true that a steady fight has had to be waged against politics all these months, but that is general in most provinces and people who seek political power through relief supplies are treated very coldly in Kwangtung CNRRA. Mr. Wong Dzoong-yen quotes Chinese newspapers as his source of information, but it seems such a pity that he did not try to find out a few facts from the right source. It may be interesting to know that the odd cases of bricks which should have contained milk foods were, strangely enough, wrapped and stuffed with American newspapers! The perpetrator of the "Signboard Incident" was, strangely enough, found to be a political instigator of trouble, and was punished and banished.

We do not claim to be perfect—and admit that we have had unforeseen difficulties to overcome. However, Kwangtung CNRRA has sought to meet the need of the people from its inception and Director D. Y. Lin and his helpers are to be admired for the efforts they have made and continue to make for the uplift of the people.

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Conscription Of 6000 Youths Adds To Szechuen Province's Burdens

By TONG CHUN-CHO

Chengtu, Sept. 23.

A YEAR after the Japanese surrender, China not only has lost her glorified international status, she has become a second Spain. There are no bona fide negotiations between her two warring factions. They often exclaim "Country above all," but that is only a sugared slogan with which to arouse foreign sympathy and the support of the Chinese people. On the contrary, civil war is now spreading over all China and there is no bright light on the horizon. Under brutal internecine war, thousands of the young have been killed, buildings have been destroyed, and many rendered homeless.

This is so-called democracy! The Chinese people do not want it. They only hope to live peacefully and to see an end of suffering. A year has elapsed since V-J day, but the Chinese are still in a state of war. Take Szechuen as an example and you will understand the deplorable conditions that now confront the people of the province.

Tax In Kind Enforced

Although the harvest in Szechuen this year is good, according to press reports, the crop is in a serious condition in large sections, especially in the northern part of the province. On the Chengtu plateau, which is the richest granary in all the country, the yield per mow is one third of that of last year.

After V-J day the government proclaimed the suspension of the tax in kind for 1946 in order to alleviate the people's sufferings. The populace was overjoyed with this generous action. That was a mere bubble, however, as the government cancelled its promise and even ordered that Szechuen should contribute 9,000,000 piculs of rice to stabilize the national economic condition. In addition, Szechuen is to export her surplus cereals to meet the needs of the provinces down river!

Conscription Tough

Szechuen offered tens of thousands of able-bodied men to the country during the eight-year struggle against the Japs. No demobilized man has yet been known to have returned home. It is rumored that conscription is to continue and about 6000 young men have been conscripted recently, according to press reports.

The system is evil for the poor classes, the sons of the gentry being virtually exempted from conscription. The peasants and workers too often are the victims of grafters who threaten that their sons will be carried away unless illegal "levies" are duly paid. A victim must offer $100,000 to $200,000 as a "bonus" to satisfy the greedy conscription agents.

Air Defense Restored

Following the Japanese collapse the patrols maintained by the Szechuen Provincial Air Defense Committee to watch for enemy aircraft were disbanded. They have been reenlisted and their duties restored as in wartime. Needless to say, this is a part of the national defense plan. Why should our government have dismissed it after victory and resumed it during the civil war, that's what people here keep asking.

World Court Prepares To Tackle Problems

ALREADY 17 nations, including the United States, Britain and the Netherlands, have agreed to place themselves under the compulsory jurisdiction of the new World Court where disputes between nations, which once bred wars, are now to be settled in accordance with world law. France, China and the other nations are expected to place themselves under the aegis of this tribunal. All 51 nation members of the United Nations, including the Soviet Union, have already agreed to abide by decisions of the court in disputes they submit voluntarily to the body.

The World Court now is preparing to tackle its first problem: the 87-year-old dispute over British Honduras between Britain and Guatemala. The conflict between Siam and French Indo-China may be second on the tribunal's list.

The new court supersedes the old court which passed a number of important rulings in the League of Nations days. The old court was not joined by two of the greatest nations: the United States and the Soviet Union. The new organization has more chance of surviving since both these nations signed the statutes and charter of the new tribunal. Each has a judge on its bench: the United States Judge Green H. Hackworth and the Soviet Union Professor Sergei B. Krylov.

Treaties signed by most nations, with the exception of Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and the Vatican, will be under the court's jurisdiction. This brings more than 500 treaties under the court's scrutiny.

The court will be the last resort where other mediation efforts have failed. Its decisions are final and there is no body to which to appeal. Individuals cannot present cases to the Court, but their governments may advance their claims for them.

The unique value of the court, as compared with the old institution, is its right to hear a case pressed by one country without consent from the defendant. The court, however, has no force at its disposal to apply its decisions, and its sole reliances rests on the pledges now advanced by the nations to abide by its decisions.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Chou Says National Split Sure Unless Kalgan Drive Halted

IN spite of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's readiness to convene the military committee of three and the five-man sub-committee, conveyed to Gen. George Marshall early this week, Gen. Chou En-lai called a conference of newsmen in Shanghai to announce that "the Communist Party feels itself forced to presume that the Government . . . has ultimately abandoned its pronounced policy of peaceful settlement," unless the present Government drive against Chahar province, with Kalgan as the main objective, is halted immediately.

Chou has sent a memorandum to Gen. Marshall to that effect. The Communists drew the conclusion that a "total national split" is inevitable if the present drive on Chahar continues.

A spokesman of the President's Headquarters in Peiping denied that the Government had issued an order for a "general offensive" against Kalgan. According to UP, however, an offensive started early this week, was developing successfully and one of the three attacking columns was reported to have reached a point 30 miles from Kalgan.

When Generalissimo Chiang finally returned from Kuling to Nanking he conferred with Gen. Marshall and Dr. Stuart; Gen. Marshall in turn conferred with Tung Pi-wu, who pinchhits for Chou in Nanking, on the cease fire, and it was reported that new hopes were raised for an eventual coalition.

Chou's statement in Shanghai and his assertion that the scope of the civil war in China is unprecedented, dampened expectations. The entire issue appears to hinge on whether the Government will halt its offensive, and if not, how the Communists will interpret the "total national split."

Gen. Chou charged that the Chinese Government has approached the United States Government for the purchase of surplus munitions valued at US$200,000,000, to be paid for out of the US$750,000,000 Chinese deposits in America. This charge has been refuted by both Nanking and U.S. government spokesmen.

Among the unacceptable demands presented to the Communists, Chou listed the Government's notification to list party nominations to the forthcoming National Assembly, due to meet November 12, as a prerequisite to an overall cease fire order.

"This is tantamount to a surrender order," Chou declared.

Chou attacked American foreign policy, which he said was partial, and asked for cessation of American aid to the Kuomintang and for withdrawal of all American forces. He reiterated that this aid from the United States would be most welcome after the formation of a coalition government.

* * *

NUREMBERG

ELEVEN Nazi war criminals in presentia and one in absentia were sentenced to hang by the neck by the International War Crimes Tribunal in Nuremberg. Hermann Goering, Wilhelm Keitel, Alfred Jodl, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Julius Streicher, Alfred Rosenberg, Fritz Sauckel, Wilhelm Frick, Hans Frank, and Ernst Kaltenbrunner, were present in dock to hear the judgment. Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy, was missing.

Admiral Raeder, Rudolf Hess and Walter Funk were sentenced to life, Baldur von Schirach and Albert Speer to 20 years' imprisonment. Konstantin von Neurath received 15 years and Admiral Karl Doenitz 10 years.

Franz von Papen, veteran diplomat; Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank; and Hans Fritsche, deputy propaganda minister, were acquitted on all counts and are to be freed.

A Soviet note was handed to the tribunal stressing disagreement with the verdicts and sentences passed by the court. The note, which will be appended to the judgment, protested the acquittal of three Nazis, the clearing of guilt of the Reichs cabinet, the High Command and the General staff, and also the life sentence meted out to Rudolf Hess. The Soviet note stood for stiffer sentences.

* * *

JAPAN

FORTY-ONE Taiwanese claiming Chinese nationality, who were arrested by the Japanese police following the Shibuya incident on July 19 and later handed over to the U.S. Eighth Army provost marshal, went on trial in Tokyo last week, on charges of illicit possession of "dangerous weapons," disorderly conduct, disturbance of the peace and interference with the Japanese police.

The Japanese version charges that the police station was the object of a planned attack by the Taiwanese, while the Chinese Mission in Japan asserts that the group was ambushed.

More Japanese veterans are due to return to their homeland with a reported agreement under which Russia undertakes to repatriate from Siberia, Sakhalin, northern Korea and northern Manchuria an unspecified number of POWs.

* * *

GREECE

KING GEORGE II of the Hellenes has arrived from London in his home country, which he left five years previously, and proceeded to set his house in order. He appointed Constantin Tsaldaris Premier and charged him with the formation of a new government. Tsaldaris did not meet with response from both liberal and opposition quarters and declared that he would form the new government with or without the other parties.

At the plenary session of the peace conference, Greece formally withdrew its claims against that strip of territory called Northern Epirus by the Greeks, and Southern Albania by the Albanians. The ceding of what has long been the bone of contention between the two neighbors, relieved the tension somewhat in the explosive part of the Balkan Peninsula.

In the meantime, a "small-scale civil war" was in progress between Government troops and "invading subversive elements" in the mountains of Northern Greece. British Army quarters declared they hoped it would not be necessary for the British Army to intervene in this fighting. This possibility, however, was potentially present, in the event that Greek Government forces were overwhelmed.

* * *

EGYPT

THE Egyptian cabinet, headed by Premier Ismail Sidky Pasha, resigned last week, due, reportedly, to the breakdown in the negotiations between the British and the Egyptians. A reshuffle which the premier effected a fortnight ago proved insufficient to meet the situation.

Among the points extant in the parleys for the revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty, the incorporation of the Sudan into Egypt and the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt proper, the latter appeared most difficult to solve. Following unofficial announcements of the breakdown of the negotiations, British troops landed from transports at Alexandria.

The British insist on remaining in Egypt for another three years, while the Egyptians consider a year to be ample time for their final withdrawal.

* * *

PALESTINE

WHILE the London conference on the future of Palestine went on, and British troops arrested terrorists in Haifa and blocked illegal emigrants from landing in Palestine, an Old Testament "eye-for-an-eye" threat was issued by an underground Jewish organization in Jerusalem. "One Briton will die for every Jewish

leader killed," read leaflets distributed in synagogues on the occasion of the Jewish New Year celebrations.

* * *

IRAN

HOSTILITIES went on and off in southern regions of the country, compelling the Iranian Air Force to bomb the port of Bushire, partially occupied by rebel tribes, while heavy fighting was reported from Khazeroun. Among the demands put forward by the rebels in the south, the formation of a provincial council for the province of Fars, the inclusion of the Quarashgai tribe advisors into the cabinet, and the dismissal of the commanding officer of the Fars garrison, were being considered by Premier Ghavam es Sultaneh.

* * *

BURMA

THE formation of the Burmese Executive Council, with U Aung San, head of the Burmese Anti-Fascist League, as counsellor for Defense and External Affairs, and other Burmese counsellors, brought general dissatisfaction in the country which culminated in a mass demonstration against the British White Paper on Burma. Complete freedom was demanded by the demonstrators numbering more than 100,000, who were joined by an estimated 20,000 Government employees and police strikers.

Sir Hubert Rance, Governor of Burma, promised to take up with the British Government, the points unsatisfactory to the Burmese.

* * *

INDONESIA

WHILE a joint Sino-Indonesian committee was dispatched to Waday, in Sumatra, to settle amicably the clashes still reported in progress between Indonesians and Chinese residents, in which 200 Chinese were said to have been killed, the Chinese Government served notice that the Indonesian Republic would "forfeit China's sympathy" if Chinese residents were maltreated in the future. There are 2,000,000 Chinese in the Netherlands East Indies.

Ho Feng-shan, chief of the Foreign Ministry information department, outlined China's policy towards the Indonesian Republic and urged the Chinese population of the islands to abstain from participation in the conflict in that area. He declared that the Netherlands and the Indonesian governments will be held jointly responsible for any damage to Chinese life and property.

Defense Minister Amir Sharifudin, broadcasting from Jogjakarta, said that a truce would be most welcome, but added, "We have tasted freedom and we intend to remain free. If the path of peace is denied us, we shall have no option but to meet force and violence with violence. Indonesia wants peace, but not at the price of freedom."

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What U.S. Papers Say . . .

NEWSPAPER editorials last week commented on the resignation of Henry Wallace from the post of Secretary of Commerce and the appointment of Averell Harriman in his stead. Other editorials interpreted in various ways the answers given by Joseph Stalin to a London *Sunday Times* correspondent in Moscow.

* * *

STALIN

IN spite of the varying interpretations of Stalin's answers and his statement that he sees no real threat of a new war, most papers agreed that the statement itself was a reassuring and timely utterance to ease mounting world tension.

Cautious hope was expressed by the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, which wrote: "The American people will be delighted over the generally pacific tone of Mr. Stalin's statement. But what they will be looking for will be Russian actions to accord with these encouraging remarks. For the moment, Mr. Stalin has helped to modify for the better the gloomy aspect of world affairs arising from the futilities of the Paris peace conference and the depressing eclipse of the United Nations—both due to Russian obstructionism."

The Richmond (Virginia) *Times Dispatch* compared the latest utterance on the part of Stalin with his speech delivered last February: "Certainly....it seems on its face to be encouraging."

The importance of the speech could only be gauged by future Russian actions, the *New York Times* declared. The paper saw Hungary as a good opportunity to prove that "friendly and lasting cooperation whose possibilities, far from decreasing, may even grow," by acceding to the latest American proposal for joint economic action in that country.

Although words alone never built a peace, the *Chicago Sun* declared, Stalin's words at this juncture, at least present a point of departure for fresh efforts for peace.

The *New York Herald Tribune* saw "the Kremlin groping after a real basis for peace," and suggested that there is a hint of the beginning of another Soviet policy shift. "Peace is being lost not on the rocks of hard policy, but in the quagmires of uncertainty, intrigue, and double purposes. It is important for Russia to face up to and define her own ends, as it is for the United States to do."

Stalin's assurance that there is no real danger of a new war has tended to clear the international atmosphere and has brought a general feeling of relief after a period of rapidly growing tension, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* declared.

WALLACE

ACCORDING to the *Washington Post*, Wallace has secured the position of foreign policy gadfly of the Administration, which is a healthy thing. While any spectacle of disunity in the Administration makes an impossible situation, the *Post* declared, "debate outside the Administration is in keeping with our traditions of free speech."

The *San Francisco Chronicle* voiced its support for the position maintained by Byrnes as the "combination of firmness and conciliation best calculated to bring the world safely out of the crisis." But, added the paper, "let Wallace, the civilian, talk and let all Americans keep their minds open."

The *Chicago Sun* wrote: "The President, in removing Wallace, finally surrendered to the coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans which rules Congress. This newspaper has abiding faith that the democratic principles of America will reassert themselves in world leadership for peace in the atomic age, once the people have weighed the issues in full debate and have been given a genuine opportunity to deliver a mandate at the polls."

* * *

HARRIMAN

AMERICAN papers generally applauded Harriman's appointment to succeed Wallace. Among the few dissenting voices was that of the *Chicago Tribune*, which declared: "All that the change means is that Russia has lost an advocate in the cabinet and Britain has gained one. The American people are no better off."

The *Philadelphia Record* saw in Harriman's appointment a New Dealer ascending to an important post, and unity brought about in the nation's foreign policy.

"He is a competent and self-contained public servant. Mr. Truman did well to put him in his cabinet," the *Baltimore Sun* said.

The *New York Sun*: "Here is a man who has been working closely with Secretary Byrnes in Paris, who on the basis of his experience as ambassador to Moscow as well as to London sees eye to eye with the Secretary on America's foreign policy; and who has spoken out firmly against appeasement of Moscow and Stalin. As he said some months ago in discussing our policy toward Russia, he believes the United States must remain strong, physically and spiritually, taking a clear position based on the principles of the United Nations Charter and the principles in which the American people have profound faith. That is how Secretary Byrnes and most of his fellow-Americans feel."

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International Bank To Aid Reconstruction

THE International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its companion unit, the International Monetary Fund, grew out of the Bretton Woods Conference of 1944. Together, these agencies are intended to stimulate high levels of employment in member countries, high productivity and expansion of international trade. Domestic measures taken by each nation will, of course, be of primary importance to reconstruction, but in many cases the export market created by the bank will mean the difference between an even break and a profit.

The first annual meeting of the bank and fund convened at Warman Park, Washington, last week. Member nations have been asked to pay the first instalments, amounting to five percent of their quotas.

The total funds of the bank have been set at US$9,100,000,000 and the new installment will yield US$766,000,000.

Without additional borrowing by the bank itself, its resources are liable to be depleted at an early date and it is expected that member nations will not withdraw the entire sums of their credits at once but stretch them over a period of years.

The main idea behind the bank and fund is that the risks behind international loans will not fall on individual investors as heretofore. The risks in this case will be shared by all the 38 members of the bank.

The bank will sell its obligations in the markets of member nations and lend the proceeds, thus acting as intermediary between lenders and borrowers. It will also give credits out of its own capital, limited to 20 percent of subscribed capital. The remaining 80 percent will remain as a guaranty fund which will be drawn upon only in case of losses on loans or from the sales of the Bank's securities.

In spite of many efforts, Russia has refused to join the bank and fund, although she attended the Bretton Woods conference. John Snyder, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, who is also chairman of the board of governors of the two institutions, revealed that a cable was sent to Premier Joseph Stalin, asking whether Russia would send observers to the meeting. No reply, however, has been received.

"Democracy" Searched

THE offices of the local Chinese periodical "Democracy" were searched last week and more than 2000 copies confiscated, the *Lien Ho Jih Pao* reported. "Alarming news," the paper termed it. Moreover, it pointed out that the magazine had been duly registered with the Ministry of Interior and should be accorded protection according to law.

The *Lien Ho Jih Pao* expressed surprise that while the superior agency, the Ministry, had recognized the paper as legitimate, a subordinate agency, the Police Bureau, apparently considered its activities unlawful.

What Chinese Papers Say . . .

LOCAL editors last week discussed a possible second revision of the foreign exchange rate, which is anticipated in business circles in Shanghai; the charges of Andrei Gromyko, Soviet delegate to the UN Security Council, against the presence of U.S. marines in China, which drew numerous rebuffs in the vernacular press; and the internal political situation, with the *Ta Kung Pao* once more arguing in favor of a "political solution;" besides, an open letter addressed by a leading Chinese scholar for American people also was interesting.

* * *

EXCHANGE

THE *Chiao Sheng Jih Pao* voices the opinion that unless effective measures be arranged beforehand to stabilize prices, a second revision of the foreign exchange rate will produce no favorable results. With the new high of the American gold dollar at 4300, it said, such a readjustment is believed by the speculators to be near. Since the last revision of foreign exchange on August 19, the quotations of both imports and exports have increased by 30 percent, the paper adds. On the other hand, no considerable stimulus has been given China's export trade and on the home markets native-produced goods still remain unable to get the upper hand in competing with foreign goods.

The paper therefore answers in the negative the question whether a second revision of foreign exchange is necessary at the present.

The *Shih Shih Sin Pao* (*China Times*) calls for the establishment of an elastic foreign exchange policy. A rigid foreign exchange policy, it argues, is applicable only at a time when prices are going downward. Only through an elastic exchange policy, it asserts, could the government succeed in balancing prices at home and abroad.

* * *

GROMYKO

AT a time when many other Soviet proposals have been blocked by the other powers at the conference table in Paris, Gromyko is utilizing the Chinese problem to launch a fresh attack on the United States, declares the *Shun Pao*. By doing so, says the paper, the Soviet delegate expects to "reestablish the supremacy of his country in the diplomatic world." The Russian delegation is actually waiting for a renewed attack on President Truman's foreign policy from among the American people, it points out.

The *Ho Ping Jih Pao* denounces the charge of Gromyko by declaring that placing the Chinese problem before the Security Council only serves to embitter the disputes among the powers. The paper says that the presence of U.S. troops in China is only temporary and it is a friendly act on the part of the American government. "They will quit China as soon as their mission in this country is performed," declares the *Ho Ping Jih Pao*.

* * *

OPEN LETTER

AS guest editor of the *Ta Kung Pao*, Prof. Tao Meng-ho, well-known sociologist and director of the Institute of Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, wrote an open letter to the people of the United States, stressing America's "moral duty" to the world. Prof. Tao first of all expresses his gratitude to the government and people of the United States for the "moral support" they gave China in the early years of the Sino-Japanese war and the material assistance accorded after Pearl Harbor. In upholding the fate of humanity, Prof. Tao points out, the United States has been the No. 1 big power of the world.

The most pressing need of the United States at present, he admits, is her security. But security is indivisible. Instead of pursuing her own security America should think in terms of world security as a whole.

Prof. Tao regrets that the United States has recently shown a tendency to play power politics. Power politics is the thing which helps spread seeds of war. It is a fact, he states, that the U.S. is not free from the influence of the demagoguery of some "rotten soldiers and politicians of Europe," who tell it to fight for a cause far less holy than the one the Chinese people are expecting it to perform.

Prof. Tao, in concluding his comments on the American duty to the world, states that the fate of the Chinese nation depends upon world security, which, in turn, has much to do with the "moral leadership" of the United States in world affairs.

* * *

CIVIL WAR

IN a review of military developments during the past several months, the *Ta Kung Pao* draws the conclusion that the Kuomintang and the Communists could never obliterate each other.

Whether they like it or not, says the paper, a political solution to their disputes remains the only way out. Since the Committee of Five will contribute to the democratization of the government, and the Committee of Three is the very door to cease-fire, the two ought to be convoked simultaneously.

The National Congress which is set for November 12, it hopes, will meet successfully. But this, the *Ta Kung Pao* declares, must have two prerequisites, namely, the realization of internal peace prior to that date and the representation of all parties, especially the opposition parties, at the meeting.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

The Chinese Government has allocated CNC$60,000,000,000 for educational rehabilitation urgently required to accommodate the large numbers of students clamoring for education. "The most acutely and universally felt problem is the shortage of desks and chairs for classrooms, and beds for dormitories," Dr. Chu Chia-hua, Education Minister declared.

* * *

More than 200,000 Japanese POW's have been repatriated from Manchuria by the Japanese War Prisoners Repatriation Office of the Northeast United Democratic Army, the *Hsin Hua Jih Pao* reported from Harbin. More than 95,000 were repatriated from the Harbin area, 40,000 from Tsitsihar, 40,000 from Yenchi, and more than 17,000 from Tunghwa.

* * *

A special general meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce will be held at the American Club on October 7, to discuss and vote on changes and revisions in the by-laws. Among subjects to be discussed will be annual dues, nationality of voting members, entrance fee, quorum of general meeting, and various membership classifications.

* * *

The United Nations Atomic Energy Commission has made public a report of its scientific and technical committee unanimously adopted recently on the scientific aspects of international atomic energy control. The gist of the report amounted to the possibility of international control, from the scientific viewpoint, and did not touch upon its political aspect.

* * *

The National Committee to Win the Peace last week announced in New York that an estimated 400,000 signatures had been collected to petitions and telegrams to President Harry Truman urging the immediate withdrawal of American troops from China and the cessation of aid to the Kuomintang until a democratic coalition regime is formed, UP reported.

* * *

Instructions were given to all important branches of the War Department by War Secretary Robert Patterson, to purge the American Army of all officers deemed "undesirable" because of their relations or contacts with leftist elements "suspected of subversive activities," *France-Presse* reported.

* * *

The Chinese delegate to the finance committee of the International Refugees Organization announced in New York that more than 400,000 Chinese nationals now scattered over the Far East are being repatriated to China with funds supplied partly by UNRRA and partly by their friends and families.

* * *

Yenan Radio claimed in a broadcast last week that the government has suppressed 265 publications classed as "subversive" and charged that the authorities are planning to suppress all liberal publications in order to "suppress anti-civil war opinion."

* * *

A bubonic plague epidemic has broken out in Mukden, AP reports from Peiping declared. UNRRA and CNRRA are carrying medicines into the stricken areas.

A check for CNC$2,000,000 was presented to six officers and crew of the Ocean Spray, a CNRRA shipping vessel, by Dr. T. F. Tsiang, director-general of CNRRA, in appreciation of their rescue of 40 persons from a capsized junk at Woosung last week. It is believed that more than 15 persons perished in the disaster.

* * *

Rioting between whites and negroes in North Philadelphia resulted in the death of a white man and the holding of a negro on a homicide charge. The police were unable to determine the cause of the disorders, and it has not been established whether the white man died of injuries or heart attack caused by the excitement

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The China Service Command, last of the Shanghai-based American Army agencies, went out of existence early this week. Residual missions which will keep an unspecified number of Army personnel in this city will remain, according to Lt. Gen. Alvin C. Gillem, former commanding general of the CSC, who has gone to Peiping to head the U.S. section of the Peiping Executive Headquarters.

* * *

A one-day strike was staged by Moslems in Tripolitania last week in protest against the attitude of the British authorities in allowing Italian settlers to land in Tripolitania. Seven ships loaded with settlers arrived in the course of the week, the Arabs said, and nothing was done to prevent their disembarkation.

* * *

Bribes are featured prominently in the current conscription campaign in Peiping, the *Ta Kung Pao* reported last week. Business enterprises, the paper said, paid bribes as large as CNC$300,000 to retain their employees. The owner of a restaurant was approached for payment of CNC$3,000,000 in lieu of an apprentice who escaped from the conscription authorities.

* * *

Eighty-six gold bars exchanged hands in the transfer of the lease for the ground floor of the building at 205 Nanking Road, formerly occupied by a cafe, to the Chien Kuo Bank, the *Sin Min Wan Pao* alleges. The record for "key money," however, reportedly has been set by the Chen Chung Bank, whose premises on Ningpo Road are offered for 100 gold bars, which in Chinese currency reaches into nine digits.

* * *

Official American and Kuomintang quarters in Nanking denied General Chou En-lai's charge that the Central Government was seeking to negotiate a US$200,000,000 deal with the United States for the supply of weapons, bombs and bullets "to kill thousands of innocent Chinese."

* * *

The Justice Department in Washington declared that it had uncovered sufficient evidence to establish links between the clandestine Ku Klux Klan and the German-American Bund, Nazi organization in the United States, from 1936 to 1941. "The two organizations definitely collaborated to promote racial and religious dissension prior to the war," officials declared.

Chinese Dialogue Added To New Tarzan Film

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER is experimenting with a new technique in presenting American films to the Chinese public. The voice of a narrator speaking Mandarin is superimposed on the English sound-track which fades out in order that the Chinese may be heard. This technique is said to be less expensive than a fully translated dialogue and has the advantage of being understandable to two language groups. It is considered less distracting than the caption technique. In the average film less than 25 percent of the sound effects are lost to the English-speaking audience, M-G-M asserts.

"Tarzan's New York Adventure" is to be presented in this form at the Roxy Theatre, the first performance of its kind in China. As this is a simple action picture with no subtlety of dialogue or plot, it is well suited to the method of presentation. English-speaking audiences will scarcely find the Chinese distracting, nor will they find the picture difficult to follow. Whether the innovation will be as successful in a film with the usual quota of dialogue or singing, remains to be seen.

SCAP Executive Flays Soong On Cocoon Deal

THE question of China buying 10,000,000 pounds of surplus Japanese cocoons, said to constitute only six percent of Japan's entire cocoon stock, brought forward charges of alleged attempts on the part of Dr. T. V. Soong to "take over the Japanese silk industry," according to Peter F. Magagna, SCAP textile executive in Tokyo. Magagna charged that "the Soong combine" had endeavored to purchase the quantity of cocoons in question for private purposes, and offered to go to China to prove his contentions.

The clash occurred when the Chinese Mission in Tokyo intimated that "American vested interests" were blocking China's purchase of the 10,000,000 pounds of cocoons. Magagna countered by accusing Dr. Soong of being the head of the "vested interests" which sought the cocoons.

Magagna threatened to expose the activities of a certain group he had in mind, which according to him engaged in manipulations in the United States in the final stages of the war in connection with the cocoon deal. A UP report from Tokyo declared that the Chinese Government had termed his charges against Dr. Soong as "libellous."

JOSEPH STALIN, replying to a questionnaire submitted by a correspondent of the London *Sunday Times*, declared that he saw no real danger of another war, implying that the relations between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers were not as bad as they were depicted in the press.

Who's Who in China

WILLIAM HUNG, university professor; born at Foochow, October 27, 1893; graduated from Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, 1915; Degrees: B.A., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1917, M.A., Columbia

William Hung Yeh

（洪業字煨蓮）

University, 1919; B.D., Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1920; and later D.D., Ohio Wesleyan University; Chinese secretary, Intercollegiate Y.M.C.A., New York, 1917-1919; Chinese secretary, Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1921-22; lecturer with American Platform Service and Community Chatauquas Inc., 1920-22; Horizon Lecturer at De Pauw University, 1922, and again, 1929; appointed assistant professor of history, Yenching University, 1921; dean, the College of Arts and Sciences, Yenching University, 1924-27; delegate to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, 1927; lecturer in history, Harvard University, 1928-30, and again 1946; professor of history, College of Arts and Letters, and concurrently professor of Christian history, School of Religion, Yenching University, since 1930; member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Alpha Theta, Phi Tau Phi, and Sino-American Institute of Cultural Relations; address: 54 Yen Nan Yuan, Yenching University, Peiping.

The Shanghai Bankers Joint Reserve Association was established early this week at the Bankers' Club with 176 banks participating as members. A standing Committee was elected during the inauguration meeting, with Li Ming as Chairman.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

GEN. FENG YU-HSIANG, known as the "Christian General," and vice-chairman of the National Military Council, has arrived in San Francisco. He said: "China is troubled most by famines and floods. If we can subdue China's rivers —utilize them fully—China will be all right."

• • •

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, leader of the Fascist Union in Britain, was banned from delivering a speech before a meeting by the British Government. "This only shows," Mosley declared, "how right I am to say that freedom of speech does not exist in England."

• • •

PROF. CHEN CHIN-KUN, former chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Peking Government, arrived in Kalgan. "I was born into a rich family, studied law all my life and never paid much attention to politics. Yet here I am....to join the fight for nation-wide democracy," he declared, according to the *New China News Agency*.

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CHANG TSE-KAI special representative of the Shanghai Office, Ministry of Economics, is under investigation by the authorities on suspicion of having accepted a bribe of 100 bars of gold, valued at approximately CNC$215,500,000, from officials of the Chang Hwa Woolen Company, according to the *Shanghai Evening Post*.

• • •

LT. GEN. ALVIN C. GILLEM JR., Commanding Officer, China Service Command, has been appointed American Commissioner of the Peiping Executive Headquarters to succeed U.S. Minister Walter S. Robertson, who resigned recently. Robertson is leaving for Richmond, Va., to resume the management of his personal interests.

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BRIG. GEN. THOMAS S. TIMBERMAN, who has been acting Director of Operations, Executive Headquarters, has been appointed to succeed Brig. Gen. Henry A. Byroade as Director of Operations. Gen. Timberman was graduated from West Point in 1923 and first came to China in 1925 as a second lieutenant with the 15th Infantry in Tientsin.

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DR. C. L. HSIA, acting Chinese representative to the United Nations, and currently chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said that he envisioned the possibility that atomic progress might "telescope" centuries by supplying such nations as China with new power resources. Dr. Hsia does not regard the Soviet and American control plans as counter-plans, but favors the merger of both.

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PROF. ROSCOE POUND, of the Harvard Law School, who recently concluded a tour of China, declared in Cambridge, Mass., that the civil war had been exaggerated in dispatches and predicted an early end to the fighting. "This so-called civil war is really a small affair off in one corner of China," Pound declared.

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JAMES F. BYRNES, U.S. Secretary of State, told a press conference in Paris, "I feel optimistic as regards the Luxembourg parleys." He said the Big Four would hold a conference on Germany in New York in November if by then the UN had not completed its debate.

PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN sent a message to the National Human Rights League saying: "....the worst disease under which the society of our nation suffers is in my opinion the treatment of Negroes." The league received a message from President Truman urging full and equal rights for all citizens in the United States.

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SEN. MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Democrat from Maryland, called upon the President to convoke an immediate international conference to discuss disarmament on a world-wide basis. He said that the United States commanded great respect and "only Truman has the prestige to call such a conference."

• • •

MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL L. HOWARD, general commanding the U.S. Marines in China, in a statement to the people of North China, said that despite "propaganda efforts of certain elements," he believed that the majority of the Chinese people "....feel warmly towards America" He hinted that the Marine's stay in China will be protracted.

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WALTER G. RUNDLE, United Press Manager for China,.was found not guilty of criminal libel charges brought against him by Wolfgang Schenke, Nazi war crime suspect, by Judge Wang Chia-tsun, at the Shanghai District Court last week.

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HWANG YUAN-BIN, member of the Planning Committee of the National Government, advocated the issue of a new kind of paper currency with gold as its basis to supersede all Chinese National Currency notes. He stressed, however, that this could alleviate China's economy for a couple of years but peace was necessary to improve the currency system fundamentally.

• • •

POPE PIUS XII addressed an appeal to 700 Catholic worker delegates in Rome to "become the leaven which penetrates the working classes to transform and revivify them according to Christian thoughts and virtues." The Pontiff's statement was interpreted by Vatican observers as a warning against Communism.

• • •

HSIA CHI-FUNG, puppet Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vice-Minister of Interior and Minister of Controls, was sentenced to life imprisonment with civil rights deprived for life, and his property confiscated by the High Court here.

• • •

JAMES FORRESTAL, U.S. Secretary of Navy, stated in Washington that United States naval forces were in the Mediterranean to help carry out American foreign policy, indicating that they would be there for some time.

• • •

GEN. DWIGHT EISENHOWER, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, told a press conference in Berlin that "every intelligent man knows that the world cannot stand another global war. Civilization cannot stand another war." He spoke against "hysterical pessimism," especially in certain quarters in America, and added: "We should not despair."

• • •

DR. T. T. LI, Minister to Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic, who has been in Nanking for consultations, will leave for Batavia at the head of a special Chinese mission to the Netherlands East Indies. The sending of this mission was decided upon by the Executive Yuan in September.

Gold Bars Decline In Terms Of U.S. Dollars; Shares Advance

CHIEF developments of interest during the week ending September 28 were the decline in the price of gold bars, if calculated in U.S. currency, and the simultaneous rise of local stock quotations. The gold bar which on September 21 was quoted at CNC$219,000, dropped to $216,000 at the end of the week, thus suffering a 1.3 percent loss in terms of local currency. At the same time, the U.S. dollar note, which on the open market was quoted at CNC$3660 at the beginning of the week, moved up to $3940, thus gaining 8.3 per cent.

In other words, the gold bar which at the beginning of the week was sold at the equivalent of US$59.80—in terms of the open market quotation —could be obtained for US$54.80 at the end of the week, a drop of more than eight percent.

During the week under review the Central Bank sold 723 gold bars at the following prices:

September			
23	115	bars at	CNC$2,165,000
24	185	„ „	„ 2,210,000
25	195	„ „	„ 2,242,500
26	88	„ „	„ 2,162,500
27	65	„ „	„ 2,150,000
28	75	„ „	„ 2,155,000

Stocks Make Gains

On the stock market, business showed improvement with shares gaining up to 17.6 percent on the official Securities Exchange (where 20 stocks are dealt in) and up 13.5 percent on the open market. Nothing indicated that the public favored special fields such as textiles or chemicals; gains reached in the various sectors diverged widely with Wing On Textiles gaining 17.6 percent and China Textiles 8.6 percent.

Operators on the Stock Exchange continue to claim that information concerning assets of and business done by firms whose shares are dealt with on the Exchange is still scarce whereas gossip is plentiful.

Meanwhile, discussion on China's currency problems went on throughout the week with several quarters urging the Government to introduce a new, gold-based currency. In other words, the much-heralded Sun currency is again believed to be the best means for reestablishing China's monetary system. The idea itself has been scrutinized by various quarters. Those favoring it explained that as a member of the World Bank, China must have a permanent exchange rate and since 80 percent of her US$500,000,000 foreign exchange reserve has already been spent, she must, by means of Sun currency, create a new currency based on a gold standard, if possible at par value with the U.S. dollar.

Other quarters point out that to create a new currency one needs either new and sufficient gold and foreign exchange reserves or a stabilization loan. Thus, if China has spent 80 percent of her foreign exchange reserve, it is hard to see how a new currency based on the same assets as the present yuan could bring about a "permanent exchange rate"—a somewhat misleading term, by the way.

If and when new foundations are prepared, those critics explain, matters will be otherwise, of course, and the government may decide whether to stabilize its present currency, create a new one or establish but a theoretical monetary unit similar to the original Customs Gold Unit. Up to the present time, however, nothing is yet known about such new foundations.

Domestic Goods Up

On the commodity market prices of domestic manufactured goods showed increases which in some cases reached as much as 20 percent compared with the previous week, but wholesale prices of various American commodities went down on the open market. In the chemical line, to mention one particularly significant example, prices of German pharmaceuticals showed new increases—even when the goods in question were not imported but manufactured in Shanghai—whereas competitive American brands dropped substantially. Nothing can illustrate this development better than the fact that while Bayer's Neo-Salvarsan last week was quoted at CNC$11,000 per 0.6 ampule, American Neo-Arsphenamine, also 0.6, was offered at CNC$2100. Similar discrepancies could be observed in the field of popular remedies as well as certain dyestuffs.

The following table indicates price movements in Shanghai such as witnessed during the week under review:

	Sept. 21	Sept. 28
Gold bars	CNC$2,180,000	2,165,500
US Dollar notes	3,730	3,940
Bond C	1,880	1,770
Wing On Textile	633	747
Ewo Cotton ...	8,700	9,050
Rice	60,000	60,000
Wheat flour ...	16,300	17,300
Peanut oil	90,500	87,200
20's Yarn	1,710,000	2,100,000
Raw silk	3,350,000	3,600,000
Artificial silk ..	3,080,000	4,500,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes ..	11,500	11,200
Koo Pun soap .	48,000	47,500
My Dear matches	640,000	600,000

Exports Looking Up

Exporters stated that in spite of continuing high prices of locally manufactured commodities, export prospects have improved. They maintained, however, that overhead expenses connected with all shipments abroad not only are too high, but in most cases unpredictable. To carry goods from the wharf aboard ship on the Pootung side of the harbor involves charges one cannot calculate in advance, which occasionally run to more than the trans-Pacific freight. Furthermore, would-be exporters complain that fluctuations on the foreign exchange market continue to hamper many transactions in manufactured goods especially when and if advances to local manufacturers are to be made in or on the basis of foreign exchange.

On the other hand, much has been done to facilitate and promote exports. An exhibition of export goods at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai which opened October 1 under the auspices of the Importers' and Exporters' Guild proved to be impressive and may help to create new links between manufacturers and exporters.

Bank Deposits Converted

On October 1, the Central Bank of China informed banks permitted to handle foreign exchange as to the procedure to govern the conversion of foreign currency accounts into national currency. The banks were requested to hand the Central Bank drafts payable to its order. Such drafts are to be made in U.S. dollars for U.S. dollars, Canadian dollars, P.I. pesos and Swiss francs, whereas they are to be made in pounds sterling for all other currencies except Japanese yen and German marks, which are to remain on the banks' books. Rates of exchange for the above transactions are fixed at CNC$3330 for the U.S. dollar and CNC$12,500 for the pound sterling.

The regulations so far have not touched the question of drafts in the possession of firms or private

persons, nor do they apply to banknotes. This, apparently, does not correspond to the wishes of various observers who, as the *Sin Wan Pao* put it, want the Central Bank to prohibit transactions in foreign banknotes and fix a time limit for the exchange of privately owned U.S. dollars.

Other critics held that all experience in China as well as abroad was that such a policy would turn the "open" market into a "real black" market, in other words, permitted or tolerated activities into prohibited black trading. Experience has taught, it was added, that uncontrolled commodity prices invariably followed such "real black" market rates rather than the official quotations.

British Exports Gain In Post-War Drive

BRITAIN'S efforts in the realm of exports appear to be bearing early fruit with indications that the current year will see a 75 percent gain in the British export levels of 1938. Almost US$5,000,000,000 may eventually flow into Britain this year as the result of this drive for a larger volume of exports, which are already larger than before the war.

The only brakes on this effort is the coal shortage and the rising cost of labor and materials. However, the seller's market, prevalent in nearly all countries, gives momentum to this drive. Britishers are doing without goods at home in order to regain their position in world trade.

Export figures for July illustrate how Britain has outdone her prewar self in many lines of export goods. Trucks and busses were 10 times the 1938 figures; 6650 motorcycles were exported during May, almost six times more than in May, 1938; aluminum was up to 40,000 tons per month; tractors registered 2652 tons, triple the May, 1938 sales; machine tools came to 3927 tons, 30 percent more than in the same period in 1938.

In comparison to American export figures of motor vehicles, Britain, however, lags behind the United States. While British car exports came to around 25,000 units per month, the United States, exporting only five percent of its monthly output, shipped more than 36,000 automobiles abroad in June, 1946.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

HCL Indices

Here is the comparative cost of living index for August and September, as announced by the Municipal Press Bureau:

	Aug.	Sept.
Workers		
General	453,674.62	496,739.70
Staff		
General	375,408.61	417,748.23
Food	488,542.07	543,708.87
Clothing	619,461.43	735,136.83
Miscellaneous	364,724.61	395,922.12

Only about 6000 tons of Chinese tung oil have reached the United States this year and the annual total is not expected to exceed 13,000 tons. More than 75,000 tons were imported from China annually in prewar years, and even in 1940, in spite of the Japanese invasion, 48,500 tons were shipped.

* * *

Fines totaling US$175,000 were imposed by a Federal Court on the New York Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company and 24 associate firms convicted of violating federal antitrust laws.

* * *

Measures for the elimination of rickshas in this city were adopted at the 48th weekly Municipal Conference last week. The measures will be enforced jointly by the Bureaus of Public Utilities, Police and Social Affairs. A registration of ricksha pullers and ricksha making factories will start soon.

* * *

American truck production in August reached an all-time high of 105,506 units, bettering the previous peak of 96,170 established in April 1937. August passenger car production totaled 241,302 units, an increase of 21,000 cars over July, and established a new postwar high. Production of 116,000 trucks and 295,000 cars was forecast for September.

* * *

The China Textile Development Company, which has been forced to reduce its cotton yarn production owing to insufficient power supply, is considering the installation of four dynamos of 1000-kilowatt daily output, which were recently imported from the United States through the Board of Supplies of the Executive Yuan.

* * *

A third plant for manufacturing nylon will be built in the near future at a cost of US$20,000,000 on a 602-acre tract near the town of Chattanooga, Tennessee. An estimated 18 months will be required for construction and 1000 workers will be needed to operate the plant.

UNRRA food shipments to China for April, May and June of this year, totaled 258,488 gross tons, according to President Truman's quarterly report of the Administration. The President pointed out that since China had no rationing system, UNRRA "took steps to require that a greater proportion of its food supplies in China, be distributed free of charge directly to resourceless persons." The report noted that transportation was the "greatest single obstacle" in this country.

* * *

The ban on textile goods export is to be lifted in the near future, although exporters of yarn and cloth to South China must apply for permission, the *Sin Wan Pao* reported.

* * *

A uniform postal airmail rate will be established by the U.S. Post Office as from November 1. Twenty-five cents will be charged per half ounce to Asia, superseding the present rate of US$0.70 charged on airmail postage to Shanghai and other points.

* * *

Efficiency is expected to be raised to a new high with the approval by the Communications Ministry of budgets covering railway, highway, navigation, telegraph, postal services and general supplies expenditure. The grand total for the various services will reach CNC$2,224,830,000,000, while the administrative funds will be upped to CNC$63,000,000,000.

* * *

Local business and commercial interests have been granted loans amounting to CNC$40,000 000 000 by the Joint Office of the Four Government Banks, since the adjustment of the foreign exchange rate in August. The China Silk Company has been granted CNC$1,000,000,000 for packing expenses, while the Shanghai Power Company has been extended CNC$2,400,000,000 for urgent repairs, the *Ta Kung Pao* reports.

* * *

Production of tea in Russia increased to 124,550,000 pounds in 1945 as compared with 110,231,000 pounds in 1938. The acreage under cultivation increased from 123,500 acres to 140,000 acres in 1945.

* * *

The Customs authorities at Kwangchowwan, in Mandarin Bay, discovered a large quantity of goods which a Chinese warship attempted to smuggle into the port, the *Sin Wan Pao* reported from Canton. The customs raided the warship, the Hai Ou, and with the aid of the gendarmerie unloaded CNC$80,000,000 worth of smuggled goods. Three members of the crew and two government officials were arrested.

* * *

China is to receive 70,000,000 pounds of American chemical fertilizer through UNRRA under an appropriation of US$13,000,000, third largest agricultural appropriation of the UN relief body. Almost 1,500,000 acres will be enriched by this fertilizer. One-third and one-half crop increases are expected in areas where it is used.

* * *

The first distribution of dry skim milk by CNRRA to suburban destitutes consisted of 220 tons of the nutritious food doled out to 17,000 undernourished children in the Lunghwa and Zikawei regions.

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China's Civil War

As Reported Day By Day In The Press

September 25, 1946

GOVERNMENT troops captured Jungching, 40 kilometers northeast of Paoting, Hopei, and have pushed five kilometers in all directions from the city, *Central News* reports from Paoting. Government troops likewise entered the suburbs of Hsiunghsien, another Hopei city, 55 kilometers northeast of Paoting, according to the same source.

Severe fighting broke out on the Honan-Hopei border when Government troops stationed in Anyang advanced to the north and attempted to take over coal producing areas near Suiyehchen, Luhokow and Hsuanmiao.

* * *

September 26, 1946

The towns of Changko and Kangchuan, 75 west and 60 miles southeast of Kalgan, respectively, were captured by government troops in their drive against the Chahar provincial capital, UP reports from Peiping. Other nationalist columns approached Tolun, important highway and caravan route hub, 130 miles northeast of Kalgan, the *Social Welfare Daily* in Peiping reported.

Government troops drove westward from Jehol province to cut off the Communist withdrawal from Kalgan, and approached Kayuan, 90 miles north of Kalgan, the *Hsin Min Pao* reported.

Another uprising to capture a city from within was reported by the Communists from Kalgan. Liu Chen-hsuen, former vice-commander of the Fourth Army in Tientsin, was charged with inciting the uprising and was executed.

* * *

September 27, 1946

Government troops, driving against Kalgan along the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad, clashed with Communist troops at Hwailai, 80 miles southeast of Kalgan, the *Hsie Sheng Pao* reported from Peiping.

Tolun was the scene of street fighting, according to the Catholic *Social Welfare Daily* in Peiping.

The Nationalist advance along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway has been considerably slowed down by mines and broken bridges, the *Shih Jieh Jih Pao* reported.

Gen. Tu Yu-ming, Nationalist commander in Manchuria, revealed that winter uniforms had already been received by his troops, just in time for the first snowfall registered last week. "We have special snow fighting equipment which the Communists do not possess," he added.

* * *

September 28, 1946

Communist forces under Gen. Lin Piao launched a surprise offensive in Manchuria, directing their attack against Nungan, railway and highway town, 35 miles north of Changchun, UP cabled from Peiping. Communist troops were reported to be within seven miles from Nungan, which is 80 miles northwest of Kirin, and is connected with Changchun and Kirin by rail and highway. The Communists have captured two nearby towns, Halahai, 15 miles north of Nungan, and Chaikang, 11 miles north of the city.

* * *

September 29, 1946

Government troops broke through Communist defenses 20 miles north of Anyang, in an effort to regain the 110-mile long stretch of the Peiping-Hankow railway still in Communist hands, UP reported.

Government troops drove into Nanhoukan, 40 miles northwest of Kalgan, according to UP.

Meanwhile, two more towns on the road to Kalgan were captured by Nationalist forces: Yenchang, 60 miles southeast of Kalgan, and Shanyi, 55 miles northwest of Kalgan, UP reported.

* * *

September 30, 1946

Government troops, in a thrust from Fonan, recaptured Tsohsien, in south Hopei, and advancing further north, reached Hantan, *Central News* reported. This is reportedly an attempt to reopen the entire length of the Peiping-Hankow railroad.

Communist mine fields hampered the Nationalist advance on Kalgan near Huailai, AP reported. Heavy fighting raged in the area of Kangchuang, 60 miles southeast of Kalgan, UP states.

A surprise attack by Communist forces on Paoting, 85 miles southwest of Peiping, was reported under way, according to UP.

* * *

October 1, 1946

Rail and highway communications between Peiping and Paoting, capital of Hopei province, 85 miles southwest of Peiping, were cut by the Communist advance, while Communist troops reached a point five miles from Paoting, the *Social Welfare Daily* reported.

The nationalist armies were 30 miles from Kalgan, and captured Hwaian, important Chahar highway center southwest of Kalgan, according to UP.

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NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Optimistic

CHINA AND AMERICA *by Foster Rhea Dulles. Published by Princeton University Press, 1946. 261 pps. U.S.$2.75. Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.*

WITH a trained ex-newspaperman's eye for the colorful, Dulles succeeds in creating an extremely readable summary of the historical relations between the two countries, so interesting to many laymen today. One of the best and most refreshing innovations of the book is the use made of current editorial comment at various times as well as pertinent excerpts from speeches by leading political figures. Among the most notable deductions—the American public was not ready to back Secretary Stimson's stand against Japan's actions in Manchuria.

The settlement of the American Northwest would enable China traders to conduct "the full tide of a golden traffic into the reservoir of our national finance," according to Hall J. Kelly in 1840. "And just beyond the Philippines are China's illimitable markets....Our largest trade must henceforth be with Asia. The Pacific is our ocean...."—thus Beveridge in 1900. "There will be not miles of road or hundreds of miles of road, or thousand of miles of road, there will be literally millions of miles of road from one end of China to another. Someone will supply the cement and asphalt for these highways; someone will supply the steam rollers and concrete mixers...." wrote Robert Aura Smith on the eve of the Pacific War.

Such are some of the quotations justifying Author Dulles' statement that "The dream of selling things to China in such huge quantities as to ensure our own prosperity....whatever its relation to actualities of Pacific commerce, has remained a fundamental factor governing our relations with China since the late eighteenth century." And today, it may be added, this century-old illusion is still assiduously cultivated in the American public by not-at-all-disinterested boosters.

Perhaps Dulles should have waited a few more months before penning the optimistic closing lines of this compact, well-written bird's eye-view of more than 160 years of history. Perhaps he should have waited a few more years for further developments in "what despite all vicissitudes had proved to be an enduring friendship."

Things To Come

SOCIALISM LOOKS FORWARD *by John Strachey. Philosophical Library, New York. 153 pp. US$2.00. Reviewed by Urii Sdobnikov.*

JOHN Strachey this time, after his former more profound deliberations on the shape of things to come in the sphere of economics, comes out with a primer on socialism. He touches off, not for the first time, of course, the highly controversial subject of whether capitalism can survive indefinitely by changing its ways or whether the only solution for humanity today is socialism. Strachey, who today is Minister of Food in the British Labor Government, asserts that socialism will rid humanity of wars which are caused by that stage of capitalism which is known as imperialism when a mad scramble for a re-division of the world sets in. In other words, Strachey holds that capitalism as a system of production will inevitably lead to destructive wars since it is essentially organized for profit and has as its driving power nothing but profit.

In very comprehensible language, written probably for the 43 million in England and a few other million elsewhere who do not own "the means of production," Socialism Looks Forward explains why "Boom and Bust," what keeps wages down, and the more exciting subject of what would bring them up. Most enlightening is the author's chapter on "How to get there," meaning to socialism from capitalism. He treats the question of violence in a most tactful way which leaves the reader convinced that even if this expedient is resorted to, it will be more than justified.

To some, no doubt, this looking forward into the future will sound somewhat utopian and one feels like a citizen of that no-place when reading the book. Strachey's enthusiasm is infectious, however, and his facts and figures are authentic and most convincing. Though published in the United States, the book ends with a clarion call to the 43 million people whom Strachey puts in the British "working class," to rally to the labor movement which will establish socialism over the soul of man.

West Meets East

DOCTORS EAST, DOCTORS WEST *by Edward H. Hume, M.D. Published by W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., New York, 1946. 278 pp. US$3. Reviewed by J. R. Kaim.*

THIS book is the winner of the $3,500 Norton Medical Award offered to encourage the writing of books on the medical profession for the laymen. And for laymen the book is written indeed.

Dr. Hume has lived in China for 25 years. He came to this country in the early years of this century to lay the foundations of the Yale-in-China medical school. As a picture of the social and political life in those days, not only in Changsha but in the whole of North China, this book, a "personal record of how one American doctor discovered that medicine was a builder of bridges between nations and cultures," is no doubt interesting. On the whole, however, China's sorrows and ways of life have altered so tremendously, that much of what amazed Dr. Hume in his days has disappeared, while newcomers are confronted with new problems and new riddles.

Yet, there is one field of particular interest. The misfortune, however, is that the book, written for laymen, does not give more details discovered by Dr. Hume in just that special field, namely, in what is generally termed old-fashioned Chinese medicine. Apparently, the author has been deeply impressed by what those old Chinese doctors knew and how they used to arrive at a diagnosis. He has met and even cooperated with several old-style Chinese physicians who "had drunk deeply at the springs of Chinese medicine" but who evidently had never witnessed "modern" examination or made chemical or microscopic tests in a laboratory. Still, in more than one case those "quacks" not only arrived at the same results as Hume, but the latter does not hesitate to admit that in several cases their

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Dr. Hume did not come to China as a critic. He came here with a view to helping the sick and to teaching medical students. One may, therefore, call his book optimistic, perhaps occasionally too optimistic. He takes bright views in and of almost all situations—but perhaps it is this ever victorious optimism that renders the doctor's book especially attractive. At any rate, this is not a book written by one of those westerners who regard Chinese culture from the standpoint of western-science-alone-knows-all; and this, I should think, is the book's most agreeable and most distinctive feature.

New Born

THE FORMOSAN MAGAZINE *Edited by Y. S. Lin. Published monthly by The Formosan Magazine Press at Chungshan Road, Taipeh, Taiwan...$30.00 (Taiwan Currency) per Copy. Reviewed by Darwin Fenn.*

AS far as I know, this is the second post-war magazine concerning Formosa in the English language, the first being the New Taiwan Monthly, which appeared in August. But the distinctive feature of this new magazine is bilingual printing, as both English and Chinese languages appear side by side on some of its pages.

In the editorial of this first issue, Editor Lin shows his genuine love and high expectations for Taiwan, but at the same time he takes a pessimistic view regarding the present politics in that island. He says although Governor Chen Yi is a man of upright character, "some

of his followers misbehaved themselves, thereby causing much misunderstanding among the Taiwan brethren, who believe that their coming was for the sake of finding riches rather than to do a good job for the province."

Other interesting articles in the issue are: "Biography of President Harry S. Truman," written by an unknown author; "Japan's Fatal Miscalculations," by Major H. A. DeWeerd; "Dental Advice From a CNRRA Dentist," by Dr. Saturnino Medal; "Locomotive 38," by W. Saroyan. The four essays: "China's Assets," "12 Points About Atomic Bomb," "The Bomb and the Man," and "Penicillin to be Useless" are presented bilingually.

A shortcoming of the new publication is one to which both the editor and his printers seem to have contributed, although the explanation may lie in the present difficulty in obtaining paper at a reasonable price. Sections of the magazine are printed in two grades of paper, one inferior to the other. Moreover, articles are continued from the front part of the magazine, with the continuation at times not too easy to locate, an inconvenience and annoyance which experience probably will teach the editor and his staff to minimize, if not eliminate.

How Language Grew

"THE ENGLISH DICTIONARY FROM CAWDREY TO JOHNSON, 1604-1755." *by DeWitt T. Starnes and Gertrude E. Noyes. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. Reviewed in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

THE two eminently qualified authors have pooled a decade of individual and co-operative investigation to produce what ought to win wide commendation as an untedious tracing of the beginnings and mutations of English lexicography. It should capture and hold the interest of all readers whose mother tongue is an instrument of manifold beauty rather than simply a key to the higher hyperboles of radio huckstering.

Here are the facts about the first 150 years of genesis and growth of the English dictionary. Fascinating by-paths run through the compact history. Antiquarian and etymological curiosities vie with linguistic and bibiliographical information. There are copious quotations, along with 16 facsimiles of title and other pages. Notes need not delay the reader: they are arranged separately at the rear, by chapter and page. Documentation, including ample index and a preliminary view of the medieval and Renaissance heritage, is excellent.

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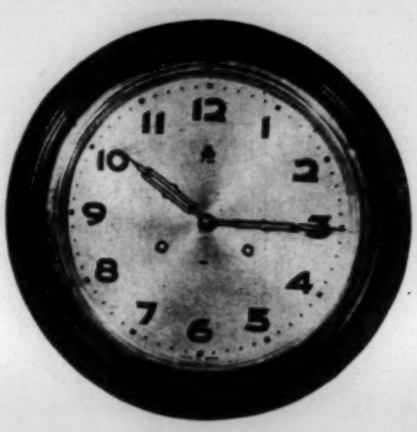

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京滬線 NANKING-SHANGHAI LINE
TIME TABLE

54	52	2	4	6	58	8	10	車次 TRAIN NO.	53	51	3	5	1	57	7	9
4th Class	3rd Class	Tri. Exp.	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	4th Class	3rd Class	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	1,2 Tri. Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.
1.20	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	16.20	21.00	22.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI 北站 NORTH A	13.25	17.30	15.50	19.20	22.30	4.50	5.35	6.20
2.43	6.51		10.06	12.15		22.34		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D	11.50	15.51	14.50	18.05			4.28	
3.34	7.54	8.41	10.47	12.58	19.51	23.32	0.11	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	10.53	14.45	14.05	17.18	20.51	2.10	3.39	4.30
3.44	8.02	8.48	10.55	13.06	20.06	23.39	0.18	D 蘇州 SOOCHOW A	10.45	14.37	13.57	17.11	20.43	1.50	3.32	4.23
4.53	9.14	9.36	11.43	14.03	21.21	0.35	1.11	A 無錫 WUSIH D	8.52	13.28	13.09	16.17	19.55	0.10	2.39	3.30
4.59	9.20	9.42	11.50	14.09	21.31	0.42	1.17	D 無錫 WUSIH A	8.46	13.22	13.03	16.11	19.48	23.57	2.32	3.24
6.07	10.56	10.31	12.47	15.08	22.43	1.40	2.18	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	7.38	11.45	12.13	15.10	19.01	22.45	1.42	2.35
6.30	11.07	10.41	12.57	15.18	23.03	1.50	2.28	D 常州 CHANGCHOW A	7.28	11.35	12.03	14.56	18.51	22.14	1.20	2.25
7.47	12.30		13.49	16.16	0.42	2.55	3.32	A 丹陽 TANYANG D	6.07	10.08	11.06	13.51		20.54	0.03	1.02
7.57	12.38		13.53	16.20	1.00	2.59	3.36	D 丹陽 TANYANG A	6.02	10.00	11.03	13.42		20.44	23.59	0.59
8.48	13.35	12.08	14.30	17.04	1.57	3.45	4.21	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	5.11	9.09	10.27	12.56	17.18	19.46	23.06	0.05
9.11	13.42	12.15	14.38	17.13	2.10	3.53	4.28	D 西站 WEST A	5.04	8.59	10.20	12.49	17.11	19.33	22.56	23.56
11.30	15.40	13.35	16.10	18.45	4.35	5.30	6.00	A 南京 NANKING D	2.50	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.50	17.00	21.00	22.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI 上海							
KUNSHAN 崑山	52	2,800.	3,800.	1,400.	1,900.	700.	1,000.
SOOCHOW 蘇州	87	4,400.	5,400.	2,200.	2,700.	1,100.	1,400.
WUSIH 無錫	129	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGCHOW 常州	168	8,400.	10,100.	4,200.	5,100.	2,100.	2,600.
TANYANG 丹陽	213	10,400.	12,500.	5,200.	6,300.	2,600.	3,200.
CHINKIANG WEST 鎮江西站	243	11,600.	14,000.	5,800.	7,000.	2,900.	3,500.
NANKING 南京	312	14,800.	17,800.	7,400.	8,900.	3,700.	4,500.

滬杭線 SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE
TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	41	25	車次 TRAIN NO.	42	24	68	26	22	62
1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Excur.	2,3,4 Class	4th Mixed	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2 3 Exp.	West Lake Exc.	2,3,4 Class
6.45	7.50	8.10		14.50	16.40	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.05	13.30		18.00	20.00	22.35
7.04	8.06	8.36	9.3 6	15.15	16.59	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	12.47	13.14	16.55	17.45	19.46	22.16
7.47		9.38	11.12	16.17	17.51	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	11.42	12.28	15.31	16.58		21.12
7.52		9.43	11.45	16.22	17.56	D 松江 SUNGKIANG A	11.37	12.23	15.21	16.53		21.07
9.00	9.50	11.14	13.53	17.53	19.20	A 嘉興 KASHING D	10.06	11.16	13.20	15.45	18.01	19.37
9.10	9.58	11.23	14.08	18.03	19.30	D 嘉興 KASHING A	9.56	11.03	12.58	15.35	17.51	19.27
9.45		12.06	15.05	18.48	20.04	D 峽石 YEHZAH D	9.10	10.30	12.08	15.03		18.46
10.16		12.51	16.04	19.33	20.35	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG D	8.22	9.43	11.02	14.29		17.57
10.21		12.56	16.20	19.38	20.40	D 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG A	8.17	9.38	10.52	14.24		17.52
11.25	11.45	14.10	18.25	20.50	21.35	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D	7.05	8.40	9.00	13.30	16.05	16.40

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI 上海							
SUNGKIANG 松江	45	2,400.	3,400.	1,200.	1,700.	600.	900.
KASHING 嘉興	99	4,800.	5,800.	2,400.	2,900.	1,200.	1,500.
YEHZAH 峽石	126	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGANTSENG 長安鎮	151	7,600.	9,200.	3,800.	4,600.	1,900.	2,300.
HANGCHOW 杭州	190	9,200.	11,100.	4,600.	5,600.	2,300.	2,800.

京滬區鉄路管理局
NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

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